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7 European Nations Drop Border Controls

Move Marks a Big Symbolic Step Closer to Unity on the Continent

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Seven European countries will lift controls on their common borders on Sunday, a move billed as the biggest step to date toward guaranteeing the free movement of people within the European Union but one that will have a mixed impact on travelers.

The change will be noticed mainly by airline passengers traveling between the seven countries — France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Spain and Portugal — who will no longer have to show their passports to border policemen. The countries will also formally abolish border checkpoints, although those already have been largely abandoned in recent years.

The dropping of border checks within the so-called Schengen group will be accompanied by a reinforcement of external controls, however, to guard against international crime and illegal immigration. That, officials acknowledge, is most likely to mean stricter checks and longer waits for people entering from non-EU countries, especially from Eastern Europe but also from North America and Asia.

"We don't expect that there will be very long queues," said Thomas Helfen, an official at the chancellor's office in Bonn. Germany has redeployed some 3,000 guards to beef up controls on its Eastern borders, though, and officials will need some time to get used to the new procedures, he said.

The change comes 10 years after nine EU countries committed themselves to abolishing internal border checks at the town of Schengen, where the borders of France, Germany and Luxembourg converge.

The long wait to fulfill that pledge and the fact that several EU members including Britain, Ireland and Denmark still refuse to take part underscore the continued fear EU governments have about letting people move about as freely as goods, services and capital, even though all four freedoms are laid down in the Union's founding Treaty of Rome.

Still, the fact that it is happening at all has cheered bureaucrats and citizen's groups alike, who see free movement as one of the most-tangible benefits of Europe's single market.

"It is the realization of the fourth fundamental freedom," said Walter van der Rijt, secretary-general of the Schengen group. "We are setting an example of what we hope everyone will follow."

Already, Austria has agreed to follow suit and is expected to sign the Schengen accord and lift controls as early as April. Italy has pledged to lift controls by the end of this year and Greece by an unspecified date.

Although freedom is the ultimate aim, the addition of a new class of passenger has created logistical nightmares. Frankfurt Airport has spent 70 million Deutsche marks ($50 million) to construct three Europavillions, or lounges, for intra-Schengen passengers, a spokesman, Robert Payne, said.

Schipol International Airport outside Amsterdam will not finish its expensive redesign to allow for passport-free Schengen flights until the end of the year, while Marseille has set no date.

Connecting flights also pose headaches. Passengers arriving in Brussels in transit between Schengen countries and outside destinations like the United States or Africa will need to board a bus and change terminals to undergo passport control. In Frankfurt, meanwhile, passengers who

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Clocks Go Forward Throughout the EU

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Clocks go forward by one hour throughout the European Union early Sunday as the 15 nations switch from winter to summer time.

The change at 2 A.M., making the night of March 25-26 the shortest of the year, means Central Europe and France will be two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, while the United Kingdom and Ireland will be an hour behind those countries and Greece will be an hour ahead.

Yoshikazu Tsuno/Agence France-Presse

A sect member in Kamikuishiki, Japan, on Friday, in headgear rigged with electrodes allegedly used in brainwashing.

New Chemical Cache Spreads Fear

Explosives-Makings Seized

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The police on Friday found tons of raw materials to make explosives in a warehouse used by a religious sect, part of a huge stockpile of chemicals and explosives that by some calculations could have killed millions of people.

The evening newspapers Friday only added to the public jitters with estimates of the potential effects of the chemicals that have been confiscated so far from the Aum Shinrikyo sect, which appears to be the prime suspect in the nerve gas attack on Tokyo's subway system.

About 150 tons of chemicals seized from the sect in three days of raids could produce 50 tons of the nerve gas sarin, the kind used in the subway attack, according to the Yomiuri

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Doubts That Sarin Was Used

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some leading American experts in chemical warfare said Friday that it was unlikely that sarin or any other nerve gas was involved in the Tokyo subway attack in which 10 people were killed and 5,000 injured.

Neither the symptoms of the victims nor other physical evidence tally with the expected effects of nerve gases like sarin, they said, and they suggest that Japanese authorities are keeping secret the real explanation of the incident.

This view was shared by Saul Hormats, who was the U.S. Army's director of war gas development until his retirement in 1973; Dr. Matthew S. Meselson, a professor at Harvard University expert in the chemistry, production and uses of poison gases; and Dr. Norton D. Zinder, a molecular biologist at

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Turkish Army Readies Final Assault on Kurd Pockets

Hundreds of Guerrillas Said to Be Encircled by Commandos in 2 Areas

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

ANKARA — The Turkish Army has surrounded several hundred Kurdish guerrillas in two pockets in northern Iraq and plans to advance into those areas in the coming days, senior army officers said Friday.

The encirclement of the guerrillas was carried out by special commando units that were infiltrated into northern Iraq three weeks ago, these officers said. The commando units blocked the escape routes of about 2,400 rebels in the mountainous areas.

Turkish fighter planes and helicopters are now pounding the two pockets in the mountains of Metina and Hakurk.

The 35,000 Turkish troops in Iraq have been ordered to tighten the noose around the rebels and move into the strongholds in what is expected to be heavy fighting.

The Turkish forces, in a final effort to avoid what could be a bloodbath, are dropping leaflets by plane urging the rebels to surrender.

"Our whole operation has been based on this encirclement," said General Cevit Bir, the chief of army operations, in an interview on Friday.

"It was well-planned and has been well-conducted," he said. "If these terrorists do not surrender, they will have no future. We are determined to carry out a decisive campaign to protect the innocent Turkish people who are the victims of this terrorism."

The incursion by the Turkish Army into northern Iraq last Monday has stirred widespread international criticism. The foreign ministers of several European nations, including Germany and France, have called for a swift withdrawal of the Turkish troops.

The incursion was carried out to prevent Kurdish rebels, based in northern Iraq, from mounting cross-border raids into Turkey. The Kurdish Workers Party, a Marxist-Leninist guerrilla group, has been fighting in southeastern Turkey to establish a separate Kurdish state for over a decade.

Northern Iraq, a safe haven monitored by Gulf War coalition forces, is controlled by the two main Iraqi Kurdish guerrilla groups. But the two Kurdish factions have been fighting among themselves for control of the enclave.

The infighting has left the north in a state of chaos and facilitated the establishment of large sanctuaries used by the fighters to carry out attacks in Turkey. Turkish officials say they will not withdraw from northern Iraq until the border areas are secured to stop Kurdish rebels from returning.

Senior Turkish Army officers said this campaign would be different from those conducted in the past. They said they had learned from mistakes made in 1992 when they sent 20,000 troops over the border to flush out rebel units.

In the 1992 operation, the Turkish Army controlled about a third of the border along Iraq, allowing many rebels to escape. They were unable to encircle and surprise many guerrilla units. And most importantly, they allowed captured guerrillas to be turned over to Iraqi Kurdish authorities, who eventually released them.

The final mistake the Turkish Army said it made was to withdraw and hope that the Iraqi Kurds would fulfill their promises to

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In House Vote, Republicans Pull Down a Welfare Pillar

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives on Friday adopted a Republican welfare bill that would end the New Deal guarantee of federal support for the needy, sweep away six decades of social programs and put the states in charge of the poor.

The Personal Responsibility Act, cornerstone of the Republicans' social agenda, passed by a vote of 234 to 199 after four days of debate. Only nine Democrats supported it.

The measure now goes to the Senate, where another emotional debate is expected.

Republicans claim their program will free the nation's poor from an endless cycle of poverty and put an end to layers of wasteful federal bureaucracy — saving $66 billion in the first five years.

"For generations now we have seen this destructive welfare system stay in place and keep people where they are, a system that is destructive of future self-esteem, destructive of family, destructive of the basic moral fiber that has held this nation together and the work ethic that we have been so proud of as Americans," said Representative E. Clay Shaw Jr., Republican of Florida.

"Now is the time to sweep this away," he said.

Democrats said the plan leaves millions of poor Americans out in the cold and is aimed at freeing money for tax cuts to benefit mainly the well-to-do, not helping those in need.

"The only thing we can be certain of now is that the $70 billion that's going to be taken from the children and the poor of this country will go to the rich," said Representative Harold E. Ford, Democrat of Tennessee.

A last-ditch effort by Democrats to embarrass the Republicans by making the money they save go to deficit reduction instead of tax cuts failed, 228 to 205. A liberal Democratic alternative by Representative Patsy T. Mink, Democrat of Hawaii, also was rejected.

The Republican bill would end 45 social programs and give money to the states in five major block grants to design their own ways of taking care of the poor.

States could not provide cash welfare for unwed teenage mothers and their children or additional cash payments to support children born of parents already on welfare. Those on welfare would be required to work after two years, and families would be removed from the welfare rolls after five years.

At the White House, the chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, called the bill "a major redistribution of income in the wrong direction." He said that President Bill Clinton strongly opposes the bill and hopes to work with the Senate to improve it.

Dance Star Debuts as 'Savior' of Bolshoi

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Where he had majestically basked in applause so many times before, the great dancer bowed again Friday, his hand on his heart, his moves as somber and fluid as ever.

This time, though, Vladimir Vasiliev was wearing, not tights, but a silky gray suit with pearl cuff links, a black pocket handkerchief and a pince-nez dangling from his neck. He was standing in front of the orchestra pit, not on stage where he had triumphed so many times.

And this time, at 54, Mr. Vasiliev was embarking on what will undoubtedly be his most challenging role: savior of the Bolshoi Theater.

On the orders of President Boris N. Yeltsin, a deputy prime minister came to the Bolshoi on Friday to present Mr. Vasiliev officially as new artistic director of Russia's premier cultural establishment. And to a theater nearly overflowing with his colleagues — dancers, singers, violinists, stagehands, and more — Mr. Vasiliev urged an end to the fratricide and stagnation that have laid this great institution low.

"I never lose my feeling of amazement at this place, its beauty, its uniqueness," Mr. Vasiliev said, gesturing toward the plush and dazzling theater where performers occupied seats normally reserved for their audience.

"But usually we are working on the other side of the curtain," he said, gesturing behind him to the heavy drapes, embroidered still with hundreds of hammer-and-sickle emblems, "and we must never forget while there the people out here, whom we're really working for."

The comment was an unmistakable ref-

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AGENDA

A Warning to CIA Over 1992 Killing

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton will dismiss anyone in the CIA who deliberately withheld information on the slaying of a Guatemalan leftist guerrilla who was married to an American woman, the White House said on Friday.

"I am not satisfied that we have as many answers as I think some people here, including the president, would like to have," said the White press secretary, Michael McCurry, referring to the killing of Efrain Bamac Velasquez while he was a prisoner of the Guatemalan military in 1992.

Mr. McCurry refused to comment on an allegation that the killer had been a Guatemalan military officer in the employ of the Central Intelligence Agency. But he said there was no evidence that anyone in the CIA or any other U.S. agency had been holding back information or seeking to mislead the White House about the episode.

Tanya Makeyeva/The Associated Press

MOSCOW MEMORIAL — Workers installing scaffolding Friday at a monument on Poklonnaya Hill for Victory Day on May 9.

Science Mimics the Movies

Frankenstein-Like Insect Experiments Point to Master Gene for Eye Formation

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Combining elements of the sublime and the macabre, scientists have created flies that grow large, perfectly formed eyes on the most inappropriate parts of their bodies: on their wings, on their legs, on the quivering tips of their antennae.

The experiment offers graphic evidence that scientists may have discovered what they call "the master control gene" for the formation of the eye, one of the most complex structures in nature.

Researchers in developmental biology have been struggling, with scant success, to identify the genetic signals that initiate the growth of the body's specialized components, whether limb, liver or brain.

But the latest work, reported Thursday in the journal Science, suggests that the gene, with which the scientists prompted laboratory flies to sprout as many as 14 eyes apiece, is indeed the kingpin of vision, the gene that touches off an intricate biochemical event able to transform a nondescript speck of cells into a fully outfitted eye.

At the moment, the work has no obvious clinical value, but scientists believe that by understanding the growth of the eye, they can eventually devise new therapies for the many visual problems that afflict people at all stages of life.

Whether these extracurricular fly eyes can see remains to be determined.

Though the work was done with fruit flies, which are genetically amenable to such manipulations, the eye gene in the fly turns out to be similar to a gene identified in mammals, including humans, indicating that the equivalent gene in human embryos may direct the creation of the paired windows to the soul.

The gene used in the fly experiments is called eyeless, because the absence of the gene results in flies with no eyes at all.

"It's an amazing example of how a single gene can switch on an entire developmental program," said Walter Gehring of the University of Basel in Switzerland, the

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 50.84	Up 0.10%
4138.67	111.34

The Dollar

New York	Fri. close	previous close
DM	1.4173	1.4035
Pound	1.594	1.5952
Yen	89.95	88.20
FF	4.9885	4.9875

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroon	1,400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Rials
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Réunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	960 CFA	Senegal	960 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,600 Lire	Tunisia	1,000 Din
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 45,000
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Lebanon	US$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.10

Gore Takes U.S. Aid Offer to Jericho, and Arafat Stops In

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERICHO — As the highest-ranking U.S. official to call on an area governed by Palestinians, Vice President Al Gore came to town Friday offering $65 million in American aid and trade benefits for exporters here and in the Gaza Strip.

But bigger news for many residents was the arrival of another stranger, Yasser Arafat, who for months had communicated with his Palestinian Authority constituents in Jericho mostly by rumor.

It was the first time that they had laid eyes on Mr. Arafat, who is based in Gaza, since he visited for a few hours when he took the authority helm last July. Even townspeople who support him feel bruised by the neglect. It is one reason, they say, that they are still waiting for an economic boom in this place, where many planned projects amount to nothing but billboard advertisements posted on vacant lots.

Mr. Arafat sensed the tender feelings, and after flying in aboard an Egyptian military helicopter, he dealt with them in a speech from a city hall balcony overlooking the main square. This time, he plans to stay for at least two days.

"I was supposed to have my headquarters here — you know that," he said. Blame Israel for his long absence, he added, for it has yet to open land passages across its territory to connect the far-flung self-rule areas of Gaza and Jericho.

"I don't want to say that it's a conspiracy, but it is an Israeli attempt to keep us from being together," the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization said. But for all the difficulties, he asserted, the time is near when Palestinians will have autonomy throughout the West Bank and then a state, with its capital in Jerusalem.

If turnout is an indicator, Mr. Arafat no longer causes a sensation by his mere presence in the territories. Not many more than 1,000 people turned out for his speech in this town of 15,000, despite sunny weather. He even endured a rude sermon from a preacher at a mosque where he had gone for Friday noon prayers.

With a presumption that the PLO leader needs bolstering, Mr. Gore visited for about two hours.

As part of a U.S. pledge to give the Palestinian Authority $500 million over five years, the vice president announced plans to spend $40 million on badly needed sewerage projects in Gaza and $25 million on programs that are supposed to show quick results. For a start, the Americans gave $8 million Friday to pave streets and improve refugee housing in Gaza, plans that officials said should create more than 5,000 short-term jobs.

In addition, Mr. Gore said that manufacturers and farmers in Gaza and Jericho would have duty-free access to the American market.

The vice president, who had traveled through the Middle East all week, warned that the Palestinian Authority must control Islamic suicide bombers and others whose attacks against Israel have contributed to stagnation in the peace talks.

He welcomed as "an important step forward" a fresh promise by Mr. Arafat to set up special courts to hear security cases, even if there is no sign of when the first suspect go on trial.

Jochen Eckel/Reuters

ATTACK ON TURKS — The police in Essen, Germany, checking the scene of an arson attack on a prayer room of the Turkish Islamic Association. Interior Minister Manfred Kanther blamed the banned Kurdish Workers' Party.

Bosnians Capture Serb Radio Tower

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — The Bosnian Army, pursuing offensives that have rekindled the Bosnian war, said Friday that it had captured an important Serbian communications tower near the central Bosnian town of Travnik.

At the same time as the attack, the Muslim-led government of President Alija Izetbegovic appeared to be seeking to weaken the Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, politically.

The Sarajevo daily Oslobodenje reported Friday that a Bosnian diplomat had held a meeting this week with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia as part of a broad diplomatic effort to persuade the Serbian leader to recognize Bosnia. The meeting was not confirmed in Belgrade.

The claim to have captured the tower on Mount Vlasic was not confirmed by United Nations officials in Sarajevo, but they said the Bosnian offensives near Travnik and on Mount Majevica northeast of Tuzla appeared to be sustaining their momentum and gaining some ground.

Alexander Ivanko, a United Nations spokesman in Sarajevo, this past week described the fighting in the areas as "full combat" rather than cease-fire violations.

The Bosnian offensive began Monday, despite American pleas for restraint and the fact that a four-month cease-fire was not supposed to end until May 1.

The Bosnian diplomat, a well-known intellectual from Sarajevo named Mohammed Filipovic, met with Mr. Milosevic on Tuesday, the newspaper said, in what appeared to be the first direct and unmediated contact between the Bosnian and Serbian governments since the Bosnian war began almost three years ago.

Persuading Mr. Milosevic to recognize Bosnia is now the chief aim of Western diplomacy, and recognition would also be well received by the Bosnian government. In theory, the Bosnian Serbs would be undermined and further isolated by such a move.

A French plan for a summit meeting before the end of this month among Mr. Milosevic, President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and Mr. Izetbegovic at which the Serbian-dominated rump Yugoslav republic would recognize Croatia and Bosnia has been quietly shelved.

■ **UN Drafts Croatia Plans**

A draft resolution by the United Nations Security Council would place troops on Croatia's international borders, but falls short of sealing the frontier to military supplies or troops as Croatia once demanded, Reuters reported from the United Nations in New York.

A text of the draft, to be adopted by March 31, says the new UN force would assist "in controlling, by monitoring and reporting, the crossing of military personnel, military equipment, supplies and weapons" on Croatia's border with Bosnia and Yugoslavia.

A U.S. official estimated the current UN force in Croatia would be cut from 12,000 to about 8,000, with 1,000 troops stationed on the border and the remainder on cease-fire lines or in territory controlled by rebel Serbs.

In a separate report, the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, called for three new but interlinked forces established for Croatia, Bosnia and Macedonia and the name of the current UN Protection Force abolished.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Cost of Food in Finland Falls 7%

HELSINKI — Food is 7 percent cheaper since Finland joined the European Union, a government report said Friday, and more price cuts were expected.

"We feel this is very important," Pertti Salolainen, the minister for foreign trade, said Friday. "Since joining the EU, Finnish households have saved 3.5 billion markkaa in food-costs. That amounts to $770 million. *(AP)*

London Ending Patrols in Belfast

BELFAST — In an effort to persuade Sinn Fein to start high-level negotiations, Britain said Friday it was halting all routine army patrols in Belfast for the first time in 25 years.

The announcement was made as Britain and Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, struggled over the wording of an agenda that is intended to lead to a lasting solution to the Northern Ireland conflict.

The unexpected decision follows Britain's announcement on Jan. 14 that it would withdraw its troops from Belfast streets in daylight hours, on the heels of cease-fires by the Irish Republican Army and its loyalist Protestant adversaries.

The end of routine night-time patrols, which started Friday midnight, is fresh evidence of the reduced security threat in the province and shows the peace process, while fragile, is continuing apace. *(Reuters)*

Russian Calls for Security Options

BUDAPEST — Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev of Russia called Friday on Central and East European states to consider security options other than membership in NATO and the European Union.

Speaking after a day of talks with the Hungarian foreign minister, Laszlo Kovacs, and Prime Minister Gyula Horn, Mr. Kozyrev said he had put forward a plan aimed at considering other models for building a post-Cold War security structure in Europe.

"We do not want to present something that would be seen as substituting existing institutions like NATO, the European Union, especially OSCE itself," he said, referring to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. *(Reuters)*

Bonn Says U.S. Didn't Silence Nazi

BONN — German justice officials criticized their U.S. counterparts on Friday for failing to help Bonn track down and silence a leading American neo-Nazi who has smuggled hate literature into Germany for two decades.

But prosecutors said they expected Denmark to extradite the neo-Nazi, Gary Lauck, who fled there from the United States.

Bonn had two major successes in its fight against neo-Nazis this week when Mr. Lauck was arrested in Denmark on Monday and quantities of his banned propaganda were seized in raids on 80 apartments around Germany on Thursday.

German federal police said it had pleaded for years with U.S. justice authorities to investigate Mr. Lauck, who runs a Nazi publishing empire from Lincoln, Nebraska. *(Reuters)*

Rise in Cancer Tied to Chernobyl

LONDON — The Chernobyl nuclear disaster has caused a significant increase in the number of cases of cancer in children, doctors reported Friday. The World Health Organization and researchers from Belarus, Russia and Ukraine had found "a substantial and continuing increase" in childhood thyroid cancer in the three countries following the nuclear reactor accident in 1986."

The scientists, who screened 70,000 children, told the British Medical Journal their findings called for an immediate international response.

"In the five years before the accident, an annual incidence of thyroid cancer of less than one per million was observed in children living in the vicinity of Chernobyl," they wrote.

"Since 1991, the annual incidence in the Gomel region of Belarus has been close to 100 per million in children under the age of 15 at diagnosis." *(Reuters)*

UN Aide Ignores U.S. Charges on Iraq

Reuters

BAGHDAD — The United Nations official in charge of disarming Iraq said Friday that he was not treating seriously accusations by the United States that Baghdad was rebuilding its weapons program.

"We do not recognize that," said the official, Rolf Ekeus, when asked about the accusations.

The chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, at a Senate hearing Tuesday in Washington, showed aerial pictures that she said indicated Iraq was rebuilding its weapons program. She said that Iraq had continued to devote money and manpower to the program's infrastructure.

Mr. Ekeus was speaking in Baghdad, where he will hold talks with Iraqi arms officials on unresolved issues, particularly Baghdad's research on biological warfare.

The visit, his second within a month, is his last to the Iraqi capital before making a report to the Security Council on April 10 that is crucial to the possible lifting or easing of the UN trade and oil embargo imposed on Iraq after its forces invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

The Security Council voted March 13 to extend sanctions against Iraq for a further two months.

Mr. Ekeus's report is expected to declare that a long-term monitoring system to ensure Iraq complies with the 1991 Gulf War resolutions is finally operational.

Baghdad Warns On 2 Americans

Reuters

LONDON — Two Americans held by Iraq after crossing the Kuwaiti border may face five to eight years in prison, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz was quoted as saying by an oil publication on Friday.

The two were arrested on March 13 when they became lost in the border zone. "I expect they will be sentenced according to the nature of their violation," Energy Compass quoted Mr. Aziz as saying.

Yugoslav Jet Is Seized for Debt, Delaying Mission of Mediator

Reuters

PARIS — A Boeing 727 passenger jet belonging to JAT, the national airline of the former Yugoslavia, has been seized by a creditor, delaying passengers who included the peace mediator Lord Owen, airport officials said Friday.

The passengers had been waiting to fly to Belgrade on Thursday.

Creditors had the aircraft grounded because of a dispute over a $10 million unpaid debt to the French engine manufacturer Snecma, the officials said.

"A resolution of this matter is likely to be made at the government level," one of them said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Rome Airport Strike Disrupts Flights

ROME (Reuters) — Scores of flights were canceled at Rome's main airport Friday when airport staff at Fiumicino held a six-hour strike to protest a restructuring plan that would freeze pay and cut jobs. Many other flights were delayed.

Some departing passengers had to carry their luggage across the tarmac. People arriving in Rome waited hours for their baggage to be unloaded. Italy's state airline, Alitalia, canceled 89 of its 146 scheduled flights; several major foreign airlines were also affected.

Air France canceled two of its seven France-bound flights and theGerman airline Lufthansa canceled three flights destined for Germany.

Albania's first four-star hotel opened doors Friday, ushering in a new era for the down-at-heel but bustling capital of Europe's poorest country. The renovated, 12-story Tirana International Hotel, formerly the Hotel Tirana, is the tallest building in the Albanian capital. *(Reuters)*

U.S. commuter airlines would have to meet the same tough safety standards as large airlines under rules announced Friday by Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña. The new standards would cover airplanes with 10 to 30 seats, a total of 1,100 airplanes operated by 65 carriers. *(AP)*

Anti-Semitic Comments to Stay in a Bible

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In defiance of the Vatican, the International Catholic Bible Society says it will refuse to withdraw a version of the Bible that according to Jewish groups contains anti-Semitic commentaries.

A French bishop, Jean-Charles Thomas of Versailles, withdrew his imprimatur, or theological approval, for the Christian Community Bible this month after receiving advice from the Vatican that it did not conform to modern church teaching.

Monsignor Thomas, who had written the preface to the Bible, ordered the French publishers to remove it from sale and expunge remarks considered defamatory from the next edition, currently being prepared.

But the Bible Society, which is based in Madrid, said it would refuse to comply. It said the reaction of Jewish groups was out of all proportion to the situation, and that it threatened to fan the embers of anti-Semitism.

The Christian Community Bible is a translation of the Spanish-language Biblia Latino-Americana. This is a simplified version of the Old and New Testaments written by a priest from the Versailles diocese, Bernard Hurault, a former missionary in Chile now working in Taiwan. He wanted to counter the influence of fundamentalist Protestant churches in Latin America, where the new Bible has been a phenomenal success.

Commentaries in the Christian Community Bible accuse the Jews of deicide, describe them as fanatics and say that circumcision for the early Judeo-Christians was a good way of making business contacts.

One note describes Jewish rituals and traditions as "folkloric duties involving circumcision and hats." Another says that Jewish "fanaticism" and belief in the promised land had led to the excesses of Zionism.

The Spanish edition and an English translation published in the Philippines have sold about 18 million copies. The French version, published last year, has sold about 60,000 of 100,000 printed.

It was translated into French by Father Hurault's brother, Louis, who works as a priest in the Paris suburbs.

In a letter to the newspaper Le Monde on Thursday, the brothers denied that their Bible was anti-Semitic and said that comments had been taken out of context.

But Elan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress in New York, said the book is offensive to both Jews and Catholics.

The Christian Community Bible gained considerable public notice in France, he said, because the Jewish community there had suffered greatly during the Holocaust and was aware of the issues raised.

Mr. Steinberg said the Christian Community Bible fell "on fertile ground" in the politically less sophisticated societies of Latin America, where there is a danger of unchecked anti-Semitism.

The International Catholic Bible Society said it would refuse to engage in a discussion with the people attacking it.

"By their very excesses," it said in the statement, "they are fanning the embers of anti-Semitism."

Jesuits Declare Concern for Women's Rights

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

ROME — The Jesuits have ended their 34th General Congregation here by approving documents, in the works for more than 10 years, that are intended to reinterpret the order's founding charter.

They also issued a document espousing the cause of women's liberation that the Reverend John O'Callaghan, a member of the order's governing council, said had come as a surprise.

In the document on women, the Jesuits said they "did not pretend or claim to speak for women." But they declared "personal concern" for the "unjust treatment and exploitation of women."

Listing discrimination in education, wage differences, limited access to positions of influence, female circumcision, the killing of infant girls and the "disproportionate burden" women are "called upon to bear in family life," the document urged "all Jesuits to listen carefully and courageously to the experience of women."

The document did not explicitly touch on sensitive theological issues like the ordination of women, which Pope John Paul II has barred from discussion. But it said the order expected that "other questions" regarding women's roles in civil and church society "will undoubtedly mature over time."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AMSTERDAM

CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Interdenominational & Evangelical Sunday Service 10:00 a.m. & 11:30 a.m./ Kids Welcome, De Cuserstraat 3, S. Amsterdam Info. 02940-15316 or 02503-41399.

BERLIN

International Church of Christ Sunday 9:30 services in English Forststr. 24, Berlin (Steglitz) U-Bahn Breitenbachplatz Information: (039) 784 8234.

FRANCE/TOULOUSE

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evangelical), Sun. 6:30 p.m. Sofitel Hotel. Toulouse-Blagnac Airport. Tel.: 62.24.31.18.

FRANKFURT

Come to the Inner Church - in Universelles Leben – see the difference. Sundays 9:30, Borsigallee 5, Hessen Gtr., Frankfurt. 06109-33401

KIEV

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PARIS and SUBURBS

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rueil-Malmaison. An Evangelical church for the English speaking community located in the western suburbs.S.S. 9:45; Worship: 10:45. Children's Church and Nursery. Youth ministries Dr. B.C. Thomas, pastor. Call 47.51.29.63 or 47.49.15.29 for information.

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Evangelical). Sun. 9:30 a.m. Hotel Orion. Metro 1 : Esplanade de La Défense. Tel.: 47.73.53.54 or 47.753.14.27.

THE SCOTS KIRK (Presbyterian) 17 rue Bayard 75008 Metro: Roosevelt. Sunday Service and Sunday School 10:30 a.m. All Welcome. Tel.: 48.78.47.94.

SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic). Masses Sunday: 9:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 12:15 p.m., and 6:30 p.m. Saturday: 11:00 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Monday-Friday: 8:30 a.m. 50, avenue Hoche, Paris 8th. Tel.: 42.27.26.56. Metro: Charles de Gaulle - Etoile.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (evangelical Anglican). Sundays 10:30 a.m. (with children's club and creche) and 6:30 p.m. Midweek study groups. Christ-centered fellowship in the heart of Paris. 5 rue d'Aguesseau. 75008. Tel.: 47.42.70.88. Metro: Concorde.

SALZBURG

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TOKYO

ST. PAUL INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, near Ichabashi Stn. Tel.: 3261-3740 Worship Service: 9:30 a.m. Sundays.

USA

If you would like a free Bible course by mail, please contact: L'EGLISE DE CHRIST, P.O. Box 513, Staunton, Indiana 47881 U.S.A.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISTS FELLOWSHIP OF PARIS

The Rev. Trevor Jones from England will preach on interpersonal relations at the UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WORSHIP SERVICE, Sunday, March 26, 12 noon. Foyer de l'Ame, 7bis, rue du Pasteur Wagner, Paris 11e. M Bastille. Religious education for teens and children. Child care. Meditation and spiritual growth groups. Social activities. For information call 43.79.98.37 or leave a message at 42.77.96.77.

METHODIST/ UNITED METHODIST

BERLIN

AUFERSTEHUNGSKIRCHE — English-speaking congregation, Sunday worship, 6:30 p.m., Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 87, 10585 Berlin-Charlottenburg (Underground station "Bernadotestrasse" or Bus 109 Sophie-Charlotte-Platz. for information phone Pastor John Atkinson on (0) 30 + 301 5385.

HAMBURG

CHURCH OF THE CROSS — English-speaking congregation. Sunday worship and children's church school, 11:15 a.m., Hbg - Fuhlsbuettel, Roenigenstraße 1 at Alsterkrugchaussee near the airport. For information contact Dr Egon Gerdes (0) 40 + 523 33 73 or the Rev. Dorothea Dudley (0) 40 + 523 33 67.

MUNICH

PEACE CHURCH — English-speaking congregation, Worship and Sunday School 11:30, Frauenlobstrasse 5, 80337 Munich (Sendlinger Tor station). for information phone Pastor James Dwyer on (0) 89 + 820 6043 (parsonage) or (0) 89 + 23 11 58-3 (office).

VIENNA

ENGLISH-SPEAKING CONGREGATION, Sunday worship, 11:15, Sechshauser Str. 56, 15th District, for information phone Pastor William Mooney on 893 6989.

OTHER CITIES

INFORMATION, other cities, call + 49 / 69 + 23 61 17 or + 49 / 6192 + 415 54.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF EUROPE (Anglican)

PARIS and SUBURBS

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY. Sun. 8 & 11 a.m., 10.45 a.m. Sunday School for children and Nursery care. Third Sunday 5 p.m. Evensong. 23, avenue George V, Paris 75008. Tel.: 33/1 47 20 17 92. Metro: George V or Alma Marceau.

FLORENCE

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Sun. 9 a.m. Rite I & 11 a.m. Rite II. Via Bernardo Rucellai 9. 50123, Florence, Italy. Tel.: 39/55 29 44 17.

FRANKFURT

CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING (Episcopal/Anglican) Sun. Holy Communion 9 & 11 a.m. Sunday School and Nursery 10:45 a.m. Sebastian Rinz St. 22, 60323 Frankfurt, Germany. U1, 2, 3 Miquel-Allee. Tel: 49/69 55 01 84.

GENEVA

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1st, 3rd & 5th Sun. 10 a.m. Eucharist & 2nd & 4th Sun. Morning Prayer. 3 rue de Monthoux, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel.: 41/22 732 80 78.

MUNICH

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. Sun. 11:45 a.m Holy Eucharist and Sunday School, Nursery Care provided Seybothstrasse 4, 81545 Munich (Harlaching), Germany. Tel : 49/89 64 81 65.

ROME

ST. PAUL'S WITHIN-THE-WALLS, Sun. 8:30 a.m. Holy Eucharist Rite I; 10:30 a.m. Choral Eucharist Rite II; 10:30 a.m. Church School for children & Nursery care provided. 1 p.m. Spanish Eucharist. Via Napoli 58, 00184 Rome. Tel.: 39/6 488 3339 or 39/6 474 3569.

BRUSSELS/WATERLOO

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, 1st Sun. 9 & 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Children's Chapel at 11:15. All other Sundays: 11:15 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Sunday School. 563 Chaussée de Louvain, Ohain, Belgium. Tel. 32/2 384-3555.

WIESBADEN

THE CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY, Sun. 10 a.m. Family Eucharist. Frankfurter Strasse 3, Wiesbaden, Germany. Tel.: 49/611.30.66.74.

EUROPEAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

BARCELONA

I.B.C. For information about services and Bible studies call pastor Lance Borden, 439 50 59.

BERLIN

I.B.C., BERLIN. Rothenburg Str. 13, (Steglitz), Bible study 10.45, worship at 12.00 each Sunday. Charles A. Warford, Pastor. Tel.: 030-774-4670.

BONN/KÖLN

I.B.C. OF BONN/KÖLN, Rheinsu Strasse 9, Köln. Worship 1:00 p.m. Calvin Hogue. Pastor. Tel.: (02236) 47021.

BRATISLAVA

I.B.C., (English language, evangelical) Zrinskeko 2,12:30 Sunday - Ben Hanna, Tel.715367.

BREMEN

I.B.C. (English language) meets at Evangelish-Freikirchlich Kreuzgemeinde, Hohentorshestrasse Hermann-Bose-Str. (around the corner from the Bahnhof) sunday worship 17:00 Ernest D. Walker. pastor. Tel. 04791-12877.

BUCHAREST

I.B.C., Strada Popa Rusu 22. 3:00 p.m. Contact Pastor Mike Kemper. Tel. 312 3860.

BUDAPEST

I.B.C., meets in Morics Zsigmond Gimnazium, Torokvesz ut 48-54, Sundays. 10:00 Coffee Fellowship, 10:30 Worship. Take Bus 11 from Batthyany ter. Other meetings, call Pastor Bob Zbinden, Tel. 250-3932.

BULGARIA

I.B.C., World Trade Center, 36, Drahan Tzankov Blvd. Worship 11:00. James Duke. Pastor. Tel.: 704367.

CELLE/HANNOVER

I.B.C., Windmulen Strasse 45, Celle 1300 Worship, 1400 Bible Study, Pastor Wert Campbell, Ph. (05141) 46416.

DÜSSELDORF

I.B.C.-English. Worship and Children's Church Sundays at 12:30 p.m. Meeting temporarily at the Evangelisch - Freikirchliche Gemeinde in Ratingen, Germany (Kaiserberg 11). Friendly Fellowship. All denominations welcome. For further information call the pastor: Dr. W.J. De Ley. Tel.: 0211 - 400 157.

FRANKFURT

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP Evangelisch-Freikirchliche Gemeinde, Sodenerstr. 11-18, 6380 Bad Homburg. phone/Fax: 06172-62728 serving the Frankfurt and Taunus areas, Germany. Sunday worship 09:45, nursery + Sunday-school 10:00, women's bible studies. Housegroups - Sunday + Wednesday 19:30. Pastor M. Levey, member European Baptist Convention. "Declare His glory amongst the nations."

BETHEL I.B.C. Am Dachsberg 92, Frankfurt a.M. Sunday worship 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Dr. Thomas W. Hill, pastor. Tel.: 069-549559.

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MADRID

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MOSCOW

I.B.C. Meeting 1100; Kino Center Building 15 DruzDruzhinnikovskaya UL 5th Floor. Hall 6, Metro Station Barrikadnaya Pastor Brad Stamey Ph. (095) 150 3293.

MUNICH

I.B.C. OF MUNICH. Holzstr. 9 English Language Services. Bible study 18:00. Worship Service 17:00. Pastor's phone: 6908534.

NUERNBERG

International Baptist Church - English Language - meets 11 a.m. Sundays Angerstraße 14, Fuerth. For information call 09101-6350.

PRAGUE

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP meets at the Czech Baptist Church Vinohradska # 63, Prague 3. At metro stop Jiriho Podebrad Sunday a.m. 11:00 Pastor: Bob Ford (02) 311 7974.

WATERLOO

WATERLOO BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP Worship 1400 at Swedish Church, Chaussee de Charleroi 2 across from McDonalds. Tel.: 065 225075.

ZURICH - SWITZERLAND

I.B.C of Wädenswil (Zürich), Rosenbergstr. 4, 8820 Wädenswil, Worship Services Sunday mornings 11:00. Tel.: 1-724 2862.

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES IN EUROPE & MIDEAST

BERLIN

AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of Clay Allee & Potsdamer Str., S.S. 9:30 a.m., Worship 11 a.m. Tel.: 030-8132021.

COPENHAGEN

INTERNATIONAL CHURCH of Copenhagen, 27 Farvergade. Varlov, near Rådhus. Study 10:15 & Worship 11:30. Tel.: 31524785.

FRANKFURT

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, Nibelungen Allee 54 (Across from Burger Hospital), Sunday School 9:30, worship 11 a.m. Tel.: (069) 599478 or 512552.

GENEVA

EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Geneva, 20 rue Verdaine. Sunday worship 9:30, in German 11:00 in English. Tel: (022) 310.50.89.

JERUSALEM

LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Redeemer, Old City, Munstan Rd. English worship Sun. 9 a.m. All are welcome. Tel.: (02) 281-049.

PARIS

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 at door, Metro Alma-Marceau or Invalides.

TIRANE

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT ASSEMBLY, Interdenominational & Evangelical. Services: Sun. 10:30 a.m., 5:00 p.m., Wed. 5:00 p.m. Fruga Myslym Shyn. Tel/Fax 355-42-42372 or 22252.

VIENNA

VIENNA COMMUNITY CHURCH, Sunday worship in English 11:30 A.M., Sunday school, nursery, international, all denominations welcome. Doroheergasse 16, Vienna 1.

ZURICH

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, worship service, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25. Tel.: (01) 2625525.

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.

Senate Votes, 69 to 29, to Give President a Line-Item Veto

By Jerry Gray
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With wide bipartisan support, the Senate has voted to give the president unprecedented control of the federal purse — the power to veto specific items in spending bills and some future tax benefits.

The Senate passed the bill on a vote of 69 to 29, nearly eight weeks after the House had approved a different version of the line-item veto. A central piece of the Republican agenda, the veto is being pushed as a budget-cutting tool.

Before the bill can be sent to President Bill Clinton, who has said he will sign it, differences between the Senate and House versions must be resolved by a conference committee.

Fifty of the Senate's 54 Republicans voted for the line-item veto; they were joined by 19 Democrats, including Senator Tom Daschle of South Dakota, the leader of the minority Democrats.

Whatever the shape of the final bill that reaches Mr. Clinton's desk, it could produce a major power shift in Washington and create what even its most ardent supporters concede will be a political Pandora's box by giving the Democratic White House a far more potent say over the Republican agenda.

Rarely has the legislative branch willingly shifted power to the executive branch. But with the Senate vote on Thursday, Congress agreed to cede to the president, at least temporarily, an element of one of its most jealously guarded rights — the power of the purse.

Greg Gibson/The Associated Press

Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, left, flanked by his majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, after the vote.

It is odd by any standard of politics that a Congress controlled by one party would give such a powerful political tool to a president representing another. But the Republicans appeared to be willing to take that political gamble for several reasons, not least of which is that they expect a Republican to be in the White House in 1997.

They also think they stand to gain more than they would lose by co-opting the president in their efforts to achieve the deficit reduction that they believe the people want.

Mr. Clinton welcomed the vote Thursday and said: "The Senate tonight has taken another step toward passing strong line-item veto legislation. I hope the House and Senate will now get together quickly to resolve their differences and pass the strongest possible bill. The sooner such a bill reaches my desk, the sooner I can take further steps to cut the deficit."

The president had sought to stay above the fray in the fight over the measure, but White House aides acknowledged that his statement requesting the strongest possible bill had apparently broken a logjam and weakened Democratic opposition or the risk of a filibuster.

Thursday's debate found Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia in a familiar role, on his feet for hours lecturing his fellow senators. Weeks earlier, the 77-year-old Democrat had led the floor fight against the balanced-budget amendment — which ended on March 2 in a crushing one-vote defeat for the Republicans.

"It would not matter if I spoke for days, the die is cast," said Mr. Byrd, who concluded his part of the debate by reading the names of the signers of the constitution. "This bill will go to Congress. What comes of that no one knows."

A line-item veto is part of the House Republicans' political manifesto, the "Contract With America." But for the Republican majorities in both houses that came to power promising to balance the budget and pay down the federal debt, the legislation is also a concession: that after decades of approving bills laden with pork-barrel projects, Congress does not have the restraint to reduce spending.

POLITICAL NOTES

Tax-Cut Ceiling Kept at $200,000

WASHINGTON — House Republican leaders have signaled that they are unwilling to scale back a key provision of the tax cut plan contained in their "Contract With America," prompting warnings Thursday from Republican moderates and fiscal conservatives that the entire tax package may be in jeopardy.

More than 100 Republicans in the House signed a letter this week urging the leadership to reduce the cost of the $188 billion tax package by limiting a proposed $500-per-child tax credit to families making up to $95,000 a year, instead of the threshold of $200,000 contained in the legislation.

But House Republican leaders, including the speaker, Newt Gingrich, of Georgia, the majority leader, Richard K. Armey, of Texas, the Republican Conference chairman, John A. Boehner, of Ohio, and the Ways and Means Committee chairman, Bill Archer, of Texas, have concluded it would be too risky politically to backtrack on a key campaign pledge.

Mr. Boehner said there was "no serious discussion" among Republican leaders about altering the package worked out by the Ways and Means Committee and due on the floor within two weeks.

Some Republicans seeking the change have been stung by Democratic criticism that the package would largely benefit the wealthy while requiring offsetting cuts in programs for the poor and the middle class. Others approve of the broad outlines of the package, but believe their party is undermining its claim to be helping middle-class families by promoting tax credit for families with six-figure incomes.

"Most people in my district don't consider someone making $200,000 middle-class," said Representative Greg Ganske, Republican of Iowa, who helped collect the 102 signatures on the letter seeking the change in the credit. *(WP)*

Democrat Might Challenge Clinton

WASHINGTON — The former Pennsylvania governor, Robert Casey, has decided to formally explore the prospects of a 1996 presidential bid, which would make him the first Democrat to challenge President Bill Clinton's re-election.

Mr. Casey's most obvious difference with Mr. Clinton is that the former governor opposes abortion.

"He is using this exploratory committee for the purpose that it's intended," said Mr. Casey's spokeswoman, Karen Walsh. "He has made no decision at this point." *(AP)*

'Cancel' Request on Cyberspace Sex

WASHINGTON — In a vote that moves the battles over pornography and free speech onto the electronic frontier, the Senate Commerce Committee has approved a proposal to ban smut in cyberspace.

The measure, attached without any debate to a proposal to overhaul the nation's communication laws, would levy fines as high as $100,000 and jail terms of up to two years on anyone who transmits material that is "obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy or indecent."

While the proposal would have to pass many more legislative hurdles to become law, its reception in the committee suggests it has momentum. This is despite vociferous opposition from denizens of the Internet and skepticism among experts that anyone can govern the sprawling array of interconnected networks.

Civil rights groups say the legislation would create an enormous new intrusion on privacy and free speech. Its supporters say they are merely trying to modernize laws that already try to restrict indecency and pornography. *(NYT)*

Quote / Unquote

Lady Bird Johnson, the widow of President Lyndon B. Johnson, on whether her husband had ever considered using the nuclear bomb against North Vietnam: "Not by his order, but he kept on thinking that was a danger lurking on the sidelines and that there was a part of the country who wanted to do it that way and get it over with. And he was scareder of that than he was of people on the left." *(AP)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

Women Investors Get Shorted on Facts

An undercover audit shows that stock brokers habitually fail to provide women customers with vital information they give men, the San Francisco Chronicle reports.

Prophet Market Research & Consulting, a San Francisco firm, said this was borne out in its national survey of 150 brokers at six leading national firms and 150 brokers at 15 regional firms.

"Women clearly are treated as the lesser sex when it comes to getting straight facts about investments from U.S. brokerage houses," said Scott Galloway, a Prophet co-founder.

One out of four prospective women customers heard testimonials such as "I have invested in this stock myself." This frowned-upon sales tactic was used on only 10 percent of male customers.

Women were more than twice as likely not to be asked about their investment history, which is important in determining suitability of different financial packages.

The findings are similar to the independent research company's report last September on how banks and savings and loans sell mutual funds and other investments. That report showed that twice as any women as men were not told that mutual fund investments were not federally insured.

Short Takes

New techniques in electroencephalography may soon make it possible for a totally paralyzed person to communicate by directly controlling the faint electromagnetic signals emitted by the brain, The New York Times reports. Similar techniques may someday enable an airplane pilot to operate certain controls merely by thinking. The brain emits electrical signals of only a millionth of a volt or so. But studies financed by the National Institutes of Health show that these signals can be amplified enough so that by conscious effort, the subject can move a cursor on a computer screen.

A company that runs shark-viewing tours off Santa Cruz, California, has been accused of endangering both surfers and seals by using chum — a mixture of fish oil and raw meat — to attract the fish to its boats. The tours allow divers in protective cages to watch the sharks close-up. "When sharks respond to the dinner bells, what they see is a human being in a wetsuit as their waiter," said Tim Loomis, a member of the Surfers' Environmental Alliance. "They're learning to associate humans with the main entrée." The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is holding hearings on the shark tours.

Gil Hodges, who was a star first baseman for the Brooklyn Dodgers before he became manager of the New York Mets, could be a stern leader, says Dave Anderson, sports columnist for The New York Times. He recounts that Mr. Hodges once noticed that Cleon Jones was not on the field for batting practice.

Striding into the clubhouse, Mr. Hodges told Mr. Jones, "That'll cost you $1,000."

"That doesn't bother me," Mr. Jones replied.

"Now it's $2,000," Mr. Hodges said. "Let me know when I get to a number that bothers you."

International Herald Tribune.

Poll Is Affirmative Action Anger-Meter

By Richard Morin and Sharon Warden
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Americans do not merely talk about affirmative action. They shout.

Blacks "walk around with a chip on their shoulder, like we owe them something," said Shirley Powell, 61, a housewife in Angleton, Texas. "I don't feel that we do."

"We don't have a level playing ground and I believe affirmative action is a feeble attempt to create a level playing ground," said Leander Woods, 49, a manufacturing executive in Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey.

"They talk about a glass ceiling for women and minorities," said Ira Linville, 52, a technical specialist for the Environmental Protection Agency in Conyers, Georgia. "There's a glass ceiling for middle-aged white male managers, too."

These Americans echo the anger, ambivalence and deep frustration felt by millions of people on both sides of the national debate on affirmative action, a new Washington Post-ABC News national poll shows.

Three out of four Americans surveyed said they opposed affirmative action programs that give preference to minorities to make up for past discrimination, and a virtually identical proportion felt that way about programs for women. More than two out of three say those programs should be changed — or eliminated.

The survey found that affirmative action sharply divides whites and blacks. And within communities of color, a debate about affirmative action also rages: Nearly half of all African Americans interviewed said they opposed affirmative action programs giving preference to minorities.

The poll of 1,524 randomly selected Americans and subsequent in-depth interviews with 40 survey participants suggests the debate is shaped by divergent views about the nature, extent and existence of racial and sex discrimination.

The survey comes as Republicans in Congress, with the support of many Democrats, have vowed to end all preference programs.

"I think it's equaled out, there's really no need for that any more," said Joseph L. Ruhnke, 31, a testing technician in Gilbert, Arizona. "I'm a white single male and they try to make you feel guilty because they're not getting jobs and that it's our fault. It's not my fault that somebody can't get a job."

But to many supporters of affirmative action, race and sex discrimination are not ancient history.

"We do not have the same opportunities as whites," said Maria Divina Jocson, 47, an Asian who is a word processing manager in Alexandria, Virginia. "If we are discriminated against, we keep quiet — we don't have a voice."

Affirmative action is needed "because of the serious disadvantages that blacks and other minorities have suffered in the workplace and in education, even today," Mr. Woods said. "You have white managers in the majority of the high-level management positions making decisions on promotions, pay raises and management positions. In my experience, they tend to hire and promote and favor those who are most like them."

Clinton Deepens Probe of Anti-Bias Policy

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has given a vigorous defense of government affirmative action programs but says he has asked his team reviewing the subject to probe reverse discrimination, fairness to nonminorities and whether unqualified candidates are getting government jobs or contracts.

Mr. Clinton said Thursday that his review, considered by many in the White House as the most politically sensitive undertaking of the year, was not complete.

Originally, the White House intended for the chief of the Justice Department's civil rights division, Duval Patrick, to outline the administration's affirmative action position in congressional testimony Friday.

Instead, Mr. Patrick has been instructed to give what a senior official called "a holding statement" while the review continues, with an April completion date projected.

Some officials and legislators who have talked to Mr. Clinton on the subject expect the review to largely mirror the position he outlined in Thursday's speech.

"My take on it is he is going to broadly support affirmative efforts but revamp set-aside programs in some of the departments or at least propose revamping them," said a Democratic senator who spoke to Mr. Clinton on the subject in past days. Set-aside programs generally earmark a percentage of federal contracts to go to businesses owned by minorities or women.

Another official who has been privy to a Clinton discussion on the issue said, "The president is engaged in this and sees the outcome of what he wants to do." He added, "It is pretty clear to me that this is not a critique of basic principles" of affirmative action but a weeding out of indefensible programs and an effort to see if more can be modeled after affirmative action programs used by the military.

About 50 officials around the government are involved in the effort, described by one as "empirical analysis" followed by political assessment.

Republicans have pledged to sharply limit or overturn many government affirmative action programs, arguing they discriminate against white males and others and belie the goal of a color-blind society.

Republican presidential candidates have sharply attacked or questioned the programs, while liberal Democrats, groups representing minorities, women and others, all an important part of the president's political base, have lobbied the White House furiously to retain most, if not all, the programs. Some have argued the White House should not even be conducting a review.

Mr. Clinton said he has asked his team to study whether the programs "work and do they have a positive effect." If they do work, he said Thursday, are they sometimes unfair to others? "Could you argue that in some cases there is reverse discrimination and if so, how?"

Mr. Clinton said he also asked his team to answer the question of whether "there are those in need not covered by affirmative action" and whether the government can address that, and finally, to show him models of what "clearly works."

Away From Politics

- **A judge declared a second mistrial in the case** of a teenager accused in the September 1993 slaying of a British tourist at a highway rest area in northern Florida. The jury deliberated seven hours before telling Circuit Judge F. E. Steinmeyer it was hopelessly deadlocked. State Attorney William Meggs said his office would retry John (Billy Joe) Crumitie, 18. *(AP)*
- **A Disney subsidiary acceded to the demands** of a Roman Catholic group and changed the national release date of a movie about priests that had been scheduled to open on Good Friday. The movie, "Priest," opened in New York and Los Angeles, and will open in 10 more cities on April 7 and in the rest of the nation on April 19 instead of April 14, Good Friday. The movie portrays several clergymen in England, including an uncaring bishop, a gay priest, and a priest who is sleeping with his female housekeeper. *(AP)*
- **Police arrested a Hamilton, New Jersey, pizza delivery man** for selling marijuana on his pizza runs. Ryan Kemble, 20, would have customers call his pizzeria and make a special order that was a code for the drug, police Sergeant Michael Olesnevich said. *(Reuters)*
- **A second migrating swarm of Africanized "killer" bees** has entered California, officials announced. The swarm, relatively harmless because it had not yet established a hive, was discovered atop a "no trespassing" sign at a school in the Imperial County community of Heber, and was quickly destroyed. *(LAT)*
- **Police have reopened the investigation of the 1986** drowning of the wife of an Arlington, Texas, man who is charged with killing another former wife and whose present spouse is missing. Meanwhile, the attorney for Jack Reeves, who has been charged with the 1978 shooting death of Sharon Reeves, confirmed that his client was accused in a fatal shooting in Italy during the 1960s. *(AP)*

Montana Calls Off Register of Sexual 'Deviants'

By David W. Dunlap
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Feeling political heat from around the state and the country, the Montana state Senate has executed an about-face, deleting homosexual acts from a list of crimes for which convicts must be registered their entire lives.

Only this week, the state Senate had added "deviate sexual conduct" — including homosexual sodomy and fellatio — to a bill requiring registration of violent criminals. That unleashed furious protests from gay and lesbian organizers nationwide, coupled with threats of an economic boycott.

On Thursday morning, Governor Marc Racicot, a Republican, warned lawmakers that if the reference to homosexual acts was not removed he would "amendatorily veto the bill" — that is, delete part of the legislation while preserving those sections that "accomplish our original purpose."

"The bill was never intended even to suggest that homosexuals should be registered," said Mr. Racicot.

Rather, he said, it was "intended to protect law-abiding citizens by requiring registration of violent and predatory offenders after their release from prison."

By Thursday afternoon, the Senate had voted unanimously to amend the bill.

Under the bill, people convicted of "deviate" relations, a category that includes oral and anal sex between two people of the same sex, would have had to register with the local police chief or county sheriff any place in Montana where they planned to live for more than 14 days.

They also would be fingerprinted and photographed. And in some cases, the information would be made public.

Simpson Prosecutors Raise Doubts on Their Own Witness

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Government prosecutors have raised doubts about the credibility of one of their key witnesses because of his loyalty to O. J. Simpson.

At the same time, however, Brian (Kato) Kaelin bolstered the prosecution's case by testifying that he could not account for Mr. Simpson's whereabouts at the time on June 12, 1994, that authorities believe Mr. Simpson's former wife and a friend of hers were killed.

Deputy District Attorney Marcia Clark turned sharply on her own witness near the end of her questioning Thursday, scolding him about his unresponsive answers and attempting to emphasize his friendship with Mr. Simpson.

As the day ended, Ms. Clark also suggested a new but unproven detail about a 1989 incident in which Mr. Simpson struck his former wife, Nicole Simpson, asking Mr. Kaelin whether it was true that a maid had opened a door during that fight so Mr. Simpson could beat his wife.

Mr. Simpson, who has pleaded not guilty in the double homicide, recoiled visibly at that question, and his lawyers objected vigorously. After they held a long conference with Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito, the judge directed jurors to ignore the question.

Ms. Clark's questioning of Mr. Kaelin — at times coaxing and other times openly hostile — reflected the delicate, dual role that Mr. Simpson's house guest plays in the case.

His recollection of Mr. Simpson's movements on the night of the slayings suggests the defendant was unaccounted for during a crucial hour and 10 minutes, but his description of Mr. Simpson's demeanor that day and his testimony about the former football star's relationship with his former wife tend to undercut the theory that Mr. Simpson was obsessively jealous and violent toward her.

Mr. Kaelin also helped prosecutors establish that there was blood in the foyer and driveway of Mr. Simpson's home before Mr. Simpson returned from Chicago and gave the police a blood sample on the day after the slayings.

Mr. Kaelin testified that he had seen blood drops early in the morning of June 13, roughly five hours before Mr. Simpson returned home — an observation that could undermine the defense's contention that the police had used Mr. Simpson's blood sample to stain items of evidence.

Under cross-examination, however, Mr. Kaelin said that in more than two years of living in close proximity to the Simpsons, he had never seen Mr. Simpson strike his former wife. Mr. Kaelin did add that he had observed two incidents in which they yelled at one another.

That testimony may help the defense rebut the prosecution's portrayal of Mr. Simpson as violently possessive of his former wife, but Mr. Kaelin's testimony about the night of the slayings helps the prosecution show that Mr. Simpson's whereabouts cannot be accounted for during the time that authorities believe the killings were committed.

Mr. Kaelin testified that he had returned from a McDonald's restaurant with Mr. Simpson at about 9:35 P.M. and that as they parted, Mr. Simpson had faced in the direction of his house while Mr. Kaelin had headed back to his room near the pool.

The next time the two saw each other, according to Mr. Kaelin, was just before 11 P.M., when Mr. Kaelin came out of his room to investigate three alarming thumps on his back wall and ran into Mr. Simpson in front of the house.

Despite Mr. Kaelin's protestations of honesty, Ms. Clark aggressively sought to show that he was shading some of his testimony to minimize Mr. Simpson's guilt, particularly when it came to describing the relationship between O. J. and Nicole Simpson.

Basic Elements of Accord To Open Europe's Borders

Reuters

Following are important elements about the Schengen agreement that will come into force Sunday:

FULL MEMBERS: France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal will all drop internal border controls with each other starting Sunday under the accord.

OTHER MEMBERS: Italy and Greece also have signed the Schengen Convention and will join when their information systems have adapted. Austria, an observer since July 1994, is to become a full member next month. Denmark is currently negotiating the observer status. No other countries have applied either for observer status or membership.

GOAL: Beginning Sunday, air passengers from the seven will be treated as domestic rather than international passengers when arriving at Schengen airports. The functioning of the accord will be monitored over the first three months by a special committee. Checks at land borders between the seven will have been abolished by July 1.

SECURITY: The seven will strengthen external border controls and will operate a joint computer system — the Schengen Information System based in Strasbourg — to track criminals, forged money and stolen cars. In certain cases police from one member state will be able to cross a border into another in search of criminals.

NONMEMBERS: Airports will have separate border checks for the members of the European Union that are not yet members of Schengen and for non-EU nationals. Non-EU nationals needing a visa can obtain a single visa to visit the seven Schengen countries.

EYES: *Fruit Flies Get a New Look*

Continued from Page 1

senior author of the report. "It came as a total surprise to us."

Mr. Gehring estimates that at least 2,500 different genes participate in the construction of the eye, and that all those genes answer directly or indirectly to eyeless.

Mr. Gehring did the experiments with his colleagues Georg Halder and Patrick Callaerts.

"It's the paper of the year," said Charles Zuker, a neuroscientist and fruit-fly biologist at the University of California School of Medicine in San Diego. "This is Frankensteinian science at its best."

Other scientists expressed enthusiasm for the work, though some scorned the term "master control gene," which they said was a glib phrase that ignored the highly interactive nature of the body's development, the chattering talk and cross talk that occurs while the multitudes of growing cells figure out who does what.

"This is quite a spectacular result, but I have problems with the idea of 'master regulators,'" said S. Larry Zipursky, a fruit-fly researcher at the University of California School of Medicine in Los Angeles. "I think it's an attractive way to get attention."

The new work also suggests that conventional ideas about the evolution of the eye may be wrong.

In view of the vast differences among the visual systems of many different organisms, scientists had long assumed that the eye might have been invented as many as 40 different times.

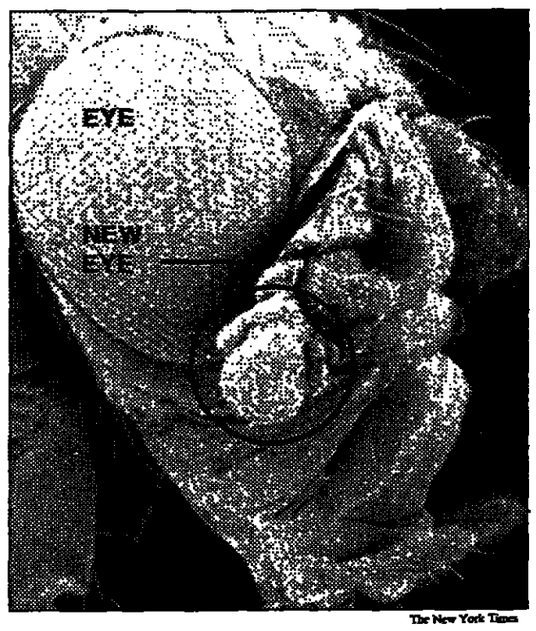
A human eye, with its single lens, looks nothing like the fly's compound eye, which is made up of 800 tiny eyes linked together like soap bubbles in a bath.

But the paper suggests that, given the similarities between the gene for a fly eye and that for a mammalian eye, the primordial eye may in fact have evolved only once, taking on manifold shapes and designs depending on the needs of the organism. Even the squid appears to have its own version of the eyeless gene.

The fact that vertebrates like people and invertebrates like insects and squid seem to share the same master control gene for eyes "is contrary to all the textbooks," Mr. Gehring said. "I'll freely admit that that includes my own."

The latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, for example, discusses as a well-known fact the autonomous evolution of the squid eye and the vertebrate eye.

Hermann Steller, a geneticist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said, "This convincingly draws similarities between eyes that were thought to have developed independently, and it suggests that the first simple visual system must be very old," dating back to before insects and vertebrates went their separate ways half a billion years ago, and perhaps long before that.



The New York Times

The first primitive eye theoretically did little more than detect differences between light and darkness, as an earthworm is able to do with the light-sensing "eyespots" found across the surface of its body.

But that simple capacity presumably is all that natural selection needed to begin sculpting the dozens of different visual systems seen in the animal kingdom today.

To build their monsterish flies, Mr. Gehring and his colleagues took copies of the eyeless gene and inserted them into regions of the primordial fly larva normally destined to become wings, legs, antennae or other body parts.

When the flies hatched from their eggs, they displayed fully formed eyes wherever the eyeless gene had been installed.

Some had eyes bulging up from the middle of their wings, others on the thorax, the insect equivalent of the chest. The cutest flies were those with eyes on the tops of their antennae.

"They look like little crabs, which have their eyes on stalks," Mr. Gehring said.

BOLSHOI: *Dance Star at Helm*

Continued from Page 1

erence to what many consider the Bolshoi's nadir, a one-night strike two weeks ago that, for the first time in 219 years, erased a scheduled performance. The strike was called by loyalists of Yuri Grigorovich, the choreographer who ruled the Bolshoi for 30 years, and whom Mr. Vasiliev, Mr. Grigorovich's onetime protégé and longtime nemesis, has now replaced.

In his remarks to the "work collective" and in a later news conference, Mr. Vasiliev promised to safeguard the best traditions of the Bolshoi but also to open a new era. He talked of inviting the great artists whom the Bolshoi and the former Soviet Union had discarded over the years, such as conductor Mstislav Rostropovich, and of staging ballets that have never been permitted on the Bolshoi stage before.

Many in Mr. Vasiliev's audience Friday were equally enthusiastic at the ascent of their own golden boy, a classically handsome dancer in his time who performed all of Mr. Grigorovich's greatest roles.

"He's such an upstanding, refined person," said Lyubov Ivanova, a 30-year-veteran of the Bolshoi's polyclinic. "The recent past has been so ugly, so undignified for a theater such as ours. But all that is behind us now."

To support itself at its accustomed level, Mr. Vasiliev said Friday, the company would have to be cut by half forthwith. Not wanting to carry out such mass dismissals, he said he would search for new sources of funding. But he cautioned that the state, the Bolshoi's patron since czarist times, cannot be counted on for additional support in this hard-pressed era.

The theater itself is crumbling, its foundation threatened by an underground river and the plaster falling off its facade. By the 1997-98 season, officials said Friday, the troupe must move elsewhere so that the building can be renovated.

Mr. Vasiliev said the company must move to a contract system, something younger stars have long agitated for but many less valuable members of the company fear. Replacing what has been essentially a lifetime guarantee of work, the contract system would offer larger salaries and the freedom to work abroad, but only on a competitive basis.

Mr. Grigorovich became artistic director in 1964 and, in his early years, produced ballets that enhanced the Bolshoi's reputation here and in the West. In the leading male roles most often was Mr. Vasiliev, "possessed onstage of a lucent nobility and an apparently effortless virtuosity," as a recent piece in The New Yorker said.

But over time, Mr. Grigorovich's creativity flagged. His last new production was staged in 1982, but the Bolshoi was not permitted to dance others' works. And as Mr. Vasiliev and other stars sought roles for themselves as choreographers, Mr. Grigorovich pushed them out of the way, jealously guarding his own position.

The long-simmering enmity boiled over last summer, when the Bolshoi's general director, Vladimir Kokonin, sought to impose a contract system for everyone, including Mr. Grigorovich. Mr. Grigorovich offered to quit in what many saw as a tactical move. Last summer, his resignation was not accepted. But two weeks ago, Mr. Yeltsin let Mr. Grigorovich, 68, fly off to France.

Mr. Kokonin, who in the past two weeks was fired as general director and then, Friday, reinstated as business manager, reiterated his devotion to a contract system. He also said that the 14 performers he suspended for striking March 10, including Mr. Grigorovich's wife, Natalia Bessmertnova, would not be reinstated unless a court so orders.

Mr. Vasiliev was more conciliatory, saying he would welcome Mr. Grigorovich's return. "But only behind the curtain, in the rehearsal room, as a creator," he said. No one should mistake, in other words, who is now in charge.

BORDERS: *Big Step for Europe*

Continued from Page 1

catch Singapore Airline's flight to Amsterdam will still go through controls because the flight originates in Singapore.

As a result, "we advise all passengers to still carry their passports," Mr. Payne said.

On the ground, road travelers may encounter increased spot checks near frontiers. In Germany, the southern state of Bavaria amended its laws to allow the police to check anyone within 30 kilometers (20 miles) of the Czech or Austrian borders even if they are not suspected of any crime.

France has promised to step up spot checks on road traffic within 20 kilometers of its EU borders, largely to keep a lid on drug traffic coming from the Netherlands, officials say. And although France has conducted few controls on its borders in recent years, it will not abolish the checkpoints until July 1, a date that falls conveniently after the French presidential election.

China Asks Japan To Refuse Visit By Dalai Lama

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The Chinese Foreign Ministry on Friday asked Japan not to grant a visa to the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, warning that such a visit could harm relations between the two countries.

The Dalai Lama is reported to be planning to visit Japan from March 29 to April 6 and to have received a visa from the Japanese government, the official Xinhua news agency said.

"It is our request that the Japanese put Sino-Japanese friendship above everything else and not allow the Dalai Lama to enter the country so as to avoid any untoward influence on bilateral ties," it quoted a ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, as saying.

Mr. Shen did not elaborate. But he charged that the Dalai Lama was not a religious figure, only a politician in exile working to sabotage China's unity.

In Washington, Mrs. Mitterrand Finds Barriers

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French president, was prevented from entering the Hart Senate building when she refused to go through a metal detector because she has a pacemaker.

Mrs. Mitterrand and her entourage were heading for a meeting with Senator Paul Simon of Illinois on Thursday to talk about human rights violations against the Kurds. According to sources, no alternative for entering the building was offered to her.

A source quoted members of her party as saying that she was "rudely rebuffed." Mrs. Mitterrand left, and her party proceeded to the meeting without her.

Police stationed at the doors of the Capitol complex had no comment.

KURDS: *Turkish Army Says Guerrillas Are Trapped*

Continued from Page 1

prevent the Kurdish rebels from moving back into the border area.

None of these mistakes, these officers said, would be repeated. Turkish forces now control the entire 290-kilometer (180-mile) frontier. They surrounded rebel units before they mounted the incursion last Monday. And Turkish commanders said all captured Kurdish Workers Party fighters would remain in Turkish hands.

Senior Turkish officers cautioned that the operation would be long and difficult. The guerrilla units are not massed in two large concentrations, but are broken down into groups of 40 or 50 fighters.

Turkish officials dismissed criticism from human rights groups that the operation would harm civilians. They said there were few civilians living in the two pockets where most of the fighting would take place.

■ Kurds Warn Foreigners

A delegation of Kurds was received by European Union officials in a move that seems certain to strain the EU's already tense relations with Turkey, The Associated Press reported in Brussels.

The European representative of the National Liberation Front of Kurdistan, Ali Garzan, warned foreign tourists against visiting Turkey.

"In Turkey there is a state of war," he said. "We ask European tourists not to go to Turkey. We are not responsible for bad events that could occur."

Georgia Is Accused of Systematic Torture

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Human-rights observers accused the republic of Georgia on Friday of conducting torture and other systematic abuses of human rights, most recently in the trial of 19 people accused of terrorist acts.

The 19 defendants, two of whom were sentenced to death earlier this month in a highly politicized trial in Tbilisi, were beaten, hung upside down, doused with boiling and freezing water and mistreated in other ways, the observers said.

Most of them also were deprived of lawyers and barred from the courtroom during their own trials, according to the observers.

"Georgia has an appalling human rights record," said Rachel Denber, who followed the trial for the American group Human Rights Watch/Helsinki. "We view this case as a microcosm of all that is wrong with Georgia's criminal justice system: torture, beatings, mistreatment and violations of due process."

Since the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991, Georgia has survived a coup and two civil wars, in the process falling into poverty and near-lawlessness.

Its current president, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, earned a positive reputation in the West as the Soviet foreign minister who presided over the dismantling of the Iron Curtain when Mikhail S. Gorbachev was president.

But Giorgi Khoshtaria, a former Georgian foreign minister who also spoke at a news conference here Friday, said that Mr. Shevardnadze had used brutal measures as the Georgian Communist Party secretary in Soviet times and had resumed them as leader.

Mr. Khoshtaria, who served under the regime that preceded Mr. Shevardnadze's, said that television and the judiciary remained under Mr. Shevardnadze's dictatorial control.

A spokesman for the Georgian Embassy here, Igor Gvitishvili, dismissed Mr. Khoshtaria's charges as the result of his "radical opposition" to the current regime. He also dismissed Human Rights Watch charges of systemic violations of human rights.

"There are still violations of human rights, but I do not agree there are mass violations," the spokesman said. "Ninety percent of all the stories of human rights violations are imagined, and the remaining 10 percent — there could be violations, as in Russia, as elsewhere."

In an earlier letter to Human Rights Watch, a top Georgian prosecutor said that the prisoners in question had sustained injuries either in beatings by other prisoners or when they threw themselves from police cars trying to flee.

He accused the human rights group of violating "the civil rights of investigative workers" by propagating false information.

The 19 defendants tried in Tbilisi were all supporters of the deposed Georgian leader Zviad K. Gamsakhurdia, who killed himself after losing to Mr. Shevardnadze and his supporters in a civil war.

Vladimir Mashatin/Agence France-Presse

A woman passing a star, the Communist symbol, as she slogged through Grozny on Friday.

Russians Surround Rebel Town

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russian troops surrounded the Chechen town of Achkhoi-Martan on Friday, one of a dwindling number of rebel bases still operating in the separatist region, the Itar-Tass news agency said.

The Kremlin's forces were appealing to the population of the town, about 60 kilometers (35 miles) east of the Chechen capital, Grozny, to expel supporters of the Chechen leader, Dzhokar Dudayev, and thereby escape artillery bombardment.

The reported move to surround Achkhoi-Martan was the latest stage in Moscow's campaign to drive rebels out of their bases in the countryside since the fall of Grozny last month.

On Thursday, Moscow said its forces had taken the town of Argun, like Achkhoi-Martan one of the few remaining rebel strongholds in Chechnya.

Since taking Grozny in February after weeks of fighting that killed thousands and wrecked the city, Russian troops have mainly shelled rebel targets from a distance.

Russian military sources told the Russian Interfax news agency that government troops would continue gradually trying to wipe out rebel bases in the south and the east of Chechnya, which declared independence in 1991.

Russian forces will move to surround Gudermes, Chechnya's second-largest city and one of the last separatist strongholds, early next week, a military source cited by Interfax said Friday.

The Russian forces also hope to complete the encirclement of Shali, 30 kilometers southeast of Grozny. The separatists have decided to defend Shali even though its inhabitants have fled following Russian bombardment of the town, the source said.

Russian tactics are simple and were proven in Grozny: destroy a town with incessant artillery and air shelling until nothing remains but ruins, an empty carcass that the Chechens then decide to abandon.

But although Russians have seized or are about to seize key towns, most of the villages are still held by separatists.

(Reuters, AFP)

Russia Endures Another Indignity

Electricity Cut to Foreign Ministry Due to Unpaid Bill

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Luckily for the Russian foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, he was in Geneva on Thursday trying in discussions with United States Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher to show that his country was still a superpower.

He was lucky because Thursday was the day that the Moscow regional electrical authority cut power to many of the elevators — including those used exclusively by Mr. Kozyrev and his principal deputies — in the enormous, gothic Foreign Ministry building that towers over Smolenskaya Square in central Moscow. For many months now, it appears, the Foreign Ministry has failed to pay its electricity bills.

"This is not a matter for the foreign minister's office," Mr. Kozyrev's secretary huffed curtly when asked about the incident Friday. "You will have to call our press office."

The Foreign Ministry is not the first — or even the most important — seat of the Russian government to have its power abruptly yanked by angry, anonymous officials of the Moscow Energy Co., who must deliver electricity to dozens of federal office buildings.

Last September, in an episode that drove the usually placid Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin into rage and public despair, the electric authority severed without warning all power to the nation's Strategic Nuclear Missile Command Center for exactly the same reason — because nobody had bothered to pay the bills.

The missile center, located 25 kilometers of Moscow, and which controls one of the largest clusters of nuclear rockets on Earth, immediately switched to an emergency fail-safe system for four hours until power was restored. Despite Mr. Chernomyrdin's threats and anger, nobody was fired as a result of the episode, perhaps because the Defense Ministry owed Mosenergo, the power authority, 2.5 billion rubles (almost $1 million at the time) in unpaid bills.

The Foreign Ministry building is one of six similar structures that are always referred to here as "Stalin Skyscrapers," because they were designed and constructed under his watchful eye. They are so imposing, and so strategically spread throughout Moscow that it is a rare moment when at least one of them is not in full view.

Nobody could explain Friday why Mosenergo decided to cut power only to the elevators — and then only half the elevators in the building. Valentin V. Poret, an assistant to the president of the utility, said Friday that he had no idea what had happened and doubted the company had the ability to shut off only part of a building's electrical power.

He did not deny there were bill problems with the ministry. "We usually warn people ahead of time," he said.

But not always.

Late Thursday afternoon, staffers at the Foreign Ministry found that at least half of the building's 22 elevators — there are also 22 floors in the massive structure — no longer functioned. The power came back after a short while — and a few loud phone calls.

Communist-Run City Most Livable in Italy

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

REGGIO EMILIA, Italy — At a time when Italian politics and public administration are in disarray, this quiet, prosperous town of 135,000 remains a pocket of consistency, and even efficiency.

Incomes are high, unemployment is low, services are ample and helpful, and the former Communist Party, which has run the town hall since World War II, remains firmly in charge, if under a new name.

With administrative elections coming up in April, local leaders of the Party of the Democratic Left, the former Communist Party, are supremely confident.

"This region has had a socialist administration since the end of the last century, which was born on social, rather than political wings," said Enzo Musi, deputy mayor of Reggio Emilia. "In the confusion that is around us, this is one fixed point."

If the tone is smug, there is good reason. Last year Reggio Emilia was named Italy's most livable city in an annual poll, based on economic indicators, housing, crime, leisure and cultural activities, public services and random factors like the number of days residents have to wait for a telephone hookup (6 days in Reggio Emilia, compared with a national average of 10).

Of the 95 cities surveyed by the newspaper Il Sole 24 Ore, four of the top 13 are in Emilia-Romagna, a region that runs along the rich Po River Valley in northern Italy and that for decades has been known as a fortress of the Italian left.

Emilia-Romagna, home to 4 million people and thousands of small factories and enterprises, centered on the dignified university city of Bologna (which ranked 13th on the quality-of-life scale last year), has avoided the sudden mood changes that have so confused the rest of the country.

Even the corruption scandals that engulfed Italy over the last two years have had little effect here. There are continuing investigations into the "red cooperatives," publicly owned enterprises with strong Communist Party links, but so far there has been no evidence locally of the kind of private profiteering that brought down the Christian Democratic Party.

The Communist Party never made it into the national government in the post-war period, despite a national vote that hovered around 30 percent. It was left to cultivate other spheres of influence: labor unions, cultural life and local politics in what is known as the Red Triangle, a region that runs through Tuscany, Umbria and Emilia-Romagna.

Incomes are high, unemployment is low, and services are ample and helpful in Reggio Emilia.

Of Emilia-Romagna's 341 municipalities, 240 were controlled by the Party of the Democratic Left in 1990, when the party changed its name. Since then, elections have showed little shift in public sentiment.

In national elections last year, as much of Italy swung to the center-right, 47.1 percent of Emilia-Romagna's electorate voted for a leftist coalition; in Reggio Emilia, the vote for the left was more than 50 percent, just as it has been through much of this century, except for "the parenthesis of the Fascist period," as a local politician put it.

Reggio Emilia's services were legendary even before the poll came out in December. Its 19 municipal preschools and 13 infant care centers were selected by Newsweek magazine in 1991 as "the best in the world."

For citizens of all ages, Reggio Emilia runs 18 social centers, more than any other Italian city its size. For the elderly, it offers a full range of care — nursing homes, day-care centers, home monitors, hot meals, and a two-week subsidized trip to the mountains or the seaside.

For all these services, citizens pay a fee, depending on what they can afford. But with socialism on the wane through much of Europe, this success poses an old question anew: Does the credit go to the Communists, or should it go to the region's historical reputation for hard work, courteous manners and entrepreneurial ingenuity and capitalist base?

"This is one of the richest regions in the world," said Giuseppe Gazzoni Fascari, a businessman who is running for mayor of Bologna this year with a center-right coalition. "With all the money they have, the services couldn't be bad. What the left has done is very good public relations, but they can't take credit for the cordiality of the people."

Mr. Gazzoni says Bologna has been sitting on its laurels in recent years. "It could be better," he said, pointing to traffic and parking problems and the lack of facilities for Bologna's 80,000 university students.

But these problems may be too secondary for citizens who, according to one poll, are either very satisfied with their quality of life (50.8 percent) or satisfied enough (43.5 percent).

Even with a new regional electoral law that for the first time will allow voters to choose candidates, rather than parties on the ballot, Mayor Walter Vitali of Bologna sees little reason to worry.

"There is no danger of change," he said. "The results of the last elections and recent opinion polls show the good hold of the Party of the Democratic Left and the left."

EDITORIALS / OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Dark Deeds in Guatemala

In 1990 Michael DeVine, an American who ran an inn in the Guatemalan rain forest, was mysteriously abducted and killed. In 1992 Efrain Bamaca Velásquez, a member of a guerrilla movement fighting the Guatemalan government, was taken captive after a firefight and disappeared.

His American wife, Jennifer Harbury, received word that he had been seen alive in a secret military prison and began trying to find out what had happened to him. Now, it turns out, both were killed at the direction of a paid agent of the CIA. Adding to the shame of these events for America is the fact that the man implicated in the killings was a Guatemalan colonel trained by the U.S. Army.

Ms. Harbury was given contrary reports of her husband's death. In frustration she staged a hunger strike in Guatemala City that finally embarrassed both Guatemalan and U.S. authorities into promises that they would pursue the case more energetically. But Ms. Harbury never found out what happened to her husband until Wednesday, when she was told by Representative Robert Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey.

Mr. Torricelli wrote a letter to President Bill Clinton protesting the CIA's methods and the secrecy that kept both it and other government agencies from telling Ms. Harbury the truth.

He rightly said that such information reveals an organization out of control. When a federal agency pays people who kill U.S. citizens, and then lies about it, it underscores again the clear need for deep, comprehensive reform. The CIA said Thursday that it had not improperly concealed information, but its slippery wording does nothing to undermine Mr. Torricelli's main points.

The secrecy surrounding the fate of Ms. Harbury's husband did not stop with the CIA itself. Other government agencies, notably the State Department and the National Security Council, and individuals were aware of what had happened to him and withheld the information.

Mr. Torricelli has asked President Clinton to request a Justice Department investigation into the activities of all government agencies involved in the Harbury case. The president would do well to act on that suggestion, and to extend any inquiry to cover the case of Mr. DeVine, an apparently innocent U.S. citizen who was murdered by someone on the U.S. payroll.

The Clinton administration can use this occasion to signal a new approach to covert operations. It can lay open all the facts of this case and make it clear that in the future rogue operators who abuse their relationship with the United States will be exposed rather than protected.

It can announce that America will no longer train and encourage Latin American thugs. It can make an even stronger case for thorough, systemic reform of the CIA to make it lean, honest, less wasteful and more accountable for the millions of taxpayer dollars it spends.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Open the Conference Doors

The United Nations Secretariat is tarnishing a forthcoming conference on women's issues by denying credentials to a slew of nongovernmental organizations, possibly more than 200, without explaining why. The action has bred suspicion that the secretariat is responding to political pressures from the conference's Chinese hosts or such powerful participants as the Vatican.

In several instances, the denials resulted from direct pressure. The Chinese, who were eager to have Beijing as the conference site, pledged that the forum would be open to all relevant nongovernmental as well as governmental groups. However, they asked, and got, the United Nations to deny credentials to women's organizations from Tibet and Taiwan, their political adversaries.

The Vatican does not want to hear from Catholics critical of the church's views on family life and abortion. It tried to have the United Nations deny credentials to Catholics for a Free Choice and its sister groups in Mexico, Brazil and Uruguay, but was repulsed after an outcry.

Some nongovernmental groups denied accreditation may indeed not meet the secretariat's criteria of "competent" and "relevant." The simplest way to find out is for the secretariat to grant Washington's request that it disclose the names of those refused credentials, and the reasons.

The United States also asked, and succeeded in getting, an international panel to review the denials. Full disclosure is the only way for the United Nations to defuse suspicions that it is letting political and sectarian pressure determine who gets to speak for women.

— *THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

Do Better by the Children

When Newt Gingrich, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, came under harsh attack for saying that in some circumstances some children might be better off in orphanages, the assaults seemed to us unfair. Given the state of the foster care system and the problems faced by children in abusive families, it is wrong to foreclose, for partisan and ideological reasons, any reasonable options that might help some children.

Unfortunately, Mr. Gingrich and his party in the House have not translated their talk about helping society's worst-off children into protections from the freezes and reductions that their welfare bill makes in many programs for the poor. One section of the proposal that has received little notice entails a five-year reduction of more than $2.5 billion in the growth that was projected in federal child welfare programs. The Republicans would end the entitlement status of foster care and adoption assistance. The bill also repeals a long list of federal regulations to ensure adequate services for children in foster care.

It would, of course, be a good thing if money could be saved in all these programs by running them better. But spending on foster care and adoption has risen not because of bloated bureaucracies or grabby interest groups but because of a tragic rise in the number of abused and neglected children. The numbers went from 262,000 in 1982 to 445,000 in 1993 and continue to rise. One big reason is the epidemic of crack cocaine use, for which vulnerable children should certainly not be held responsible.

The Republicans can make a fair case that federal regulations in this area should be streamlined; some rules may force states to spend money in certain areas that might be better spent elsewhere. But on this question not many states and localities can claim bragging rights for having done a brilliant job. On the contrary, 20 states are under court orders or have been sued for failing to adhere to federal standards.

Ending the entitlement status of these programs could only make bad situations worse by foreclosing the increases in federal funding that need to come if yet more children find themselves in foster care, as seems certain to happen. That is why organizations sympathetic to local autonomy and state control, such as the National Association of State Legislators and the National Association of Counties, have asked that adoption and foster care be continued as entitlements and not be turned into block grants.

The foster care and adoption systems are in need of reform. Unfortunately, most reforms designed to help children in dire straits will involve more spending, not less. Mr. Gingrich, who can talk movingly about needy children, surely can do better. This provision is yet another reason why the House Republicans' welfare bill should be defeated.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Foreign Policy: American Leaders Misread the Public

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Every four years since 1974 the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations has taken a reading on what Americans believe about where their country stands in the world and where it should go in its foreign relations.

The latest survey was conducted late last year, and the results have just been published. They contradict the widely held assumption that Americans today have become isolationists, but contribute to the evidence that Americans are becoming increasingly isolated, out of touch with the world beyond. That is a matter for which the press bears a responsibility (and television a particularly heavy one).

Interest in news about local affairs has gone up by 10 percent in the last four years, while interest in other countries and in U.S. relations with those countries has fallen. The percentage of local news interest is the highest in the history of the survey, at 65 percent, a reflection of the concern with domestic problems that helped elect Bill Clinton. The public says in this survey that the first three of the nation's top 10 problems are crime, unemployment and health care/health insurance.

Foreign relations do not appear on that list, although foreign policy does appear as No. 10 on a separate list of what the country's leadership worries about. (The leadership figures come from a separate polling sample of congressmen and senators, Clinton administration officials, journalists, academics, and members of labor, church and interest groups).

Still, Americans want the United States to play a leading world role. Asked if the country should "take an active part in world affairs" or "stay out," the response is overwhelmingly for engagement — 65 percent versus 29 percent among the public, and 98 percent versus 1 percent among leaders.

Moreover, 73 percent of the public and 43 percent of the leaders think the United States will play an even greater role in the decade to come. "Declinism" obviously has not carried the day.

Nor is there a marked reluctance to use force. Ninety-one percent of the leaders and 54 percent of the public would support the use of American troops against a Russian invasion of Western Europe, and almost as many (in both categories) would favor fighting to protect Saudi Arabia from Iraq. Sixty percent of the leadership and 32 percent of the public would be in favor of fighting if Russia invaded Poland.

These, of course, are snap reactions to telephone questions. A considered judgment might be different. The answers do not necessarily reflect a real grasp of the subjects at hand. A notorious case of this concerns foreign aid, which only 45 percent of the general public favors (as against 86 percent of the leaders). A much-publicized survey in January, made by two independent policy groups, together with an earlier Harris poll, found that Americans want aid expenditure to go down, but they also believe that 15 percent to 20 percent of the U.S. government's current spending goes to foreign aid. The actual aid figure, of course, is less than 1 percent — military and nonmilitary aid combined.

The most striking result of the Chicago survey is what it reveals about the differences between leaders and public. Leaders are much more strongly in favor of troop use to defend American allies but also are lower in their support for NATO. Public support for the alliance is not far off where it was in 1974. On the other hand, the leaders — 20 years ago strong, positive supporters of NATO — were by 1990 strongly negative in their attitude.

Leaders are much more convinced that China will play a great world role in the future than is the general public. The public is much more of the opinion that Japan will have that role. Leaders strongly favor aid to Eastern Europe, Russia and Africa; the public attitude is negative about all three. Among leaders and general public more are unfavorable to aid for Israel than for it. Leaders favor aid to the Palestinians on the West Bank and in Gaza. The public is unfavorable. Nearly half the leaders (47 percent) are for U.S. arms sales abroad. Only 16 percent of the public approves.

Even more interesting, more than half (53 percent) of the public wants the United Nations strengthened. Only a third of the leaders agree. Sixty-five percent of the public and 89 percent of the leaders want normal relations restored with Vietnam. There is a plurality among the public and a two-thirds majority of leaders for restored relations with Cuba.

A significant part of Washington's received wisdom about what Americans think and want seems to be wrong — if we believe the results of this indispensable survey. Is the new Congress listening?

International Herald Tribune.
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A Split in Israel's Cabinet On the Drawing of a Line

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — How do members of the Israeli government feel about critical issues in the peace process? It depends which ones you ask. Ministers are extraordinarily divided — and open about their differences.

Take the question of "separation." A vogue word here, it refers to the idea of physically separating Israelis and Palestinians, by borders and fences, to increase security. A committee appointed by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has recommended a plan costing upward of $200 million.

The police minister, Moshe Shahal, strongly supports the proposal. The finance minister, Avraham Shohat, dismisses it. The health minister, Ephraim Sneh, who as a general was in command of the occupied West Bank, said: "Separation? It won't work."

Underlying that question and others is the problem of Jewish settlements, planted around the West Bank and now home to 130,000 people. How can you draw a line that separates them from Palestinians? How can Israeli occupation forces be redeployed before Palestinian elections, as the Oslo process requires, without exposing settlers to attack?

The problem would be easier if the Rabin government had moved quickly on it after the Oslo agreement in September 1993. There was talk of offering settlers compensation to move back to Israel, and of replacing the economic incentives to live in settlements with disincentives. If those steps had been taken, one observer estimated, half the settlers would be gone by now. But nothing was done.

The Rabin government is now officially committed to negotiating a redeployment plan that will let the elections for a Palestinian legislative council proceed. But some in the government are skeptical.

Yossi Beilin, the deputy foreign minister, wants to cut through the interim phase of Oslo and negotiate now on final borders between Israel and Palestinian territory.

Even if Palestinians had to give up some border areas to Israel and resented that, he said, the resulting "separation" would effectively recognize their political status as an independent entity: their deep desire.

Mr. Sneh sees no way to draw a single line between Israelis and Palestinians, now or in a permanent settlement.

He said in an interview that Palestinian elections should be held without a troop redeployment — "We're smart enough to stay away from the voting." And because no Israeli government could "uproot 130,000 people," he said, settlements would remain after a final agreement.

"The situation is difficult," Mr. Sneh said, "because Israel won't admit the inevitability of Palestinian sovereignty and Palestinians won't admit the inevitability of Israelis living in the West Bank. On one tiny piece of land you have to have two sovereignties. The Palestinians will have to accept the existence of enclaves inside their sovereign territory. Living together: It sounds crazy, but there's no other way."

With all the differences, one common denominator seems to me to be emerging in the government: a new and highly important one. That is acceptance of the idea of a sovereign Palestine living alongside Israel.

Yossi Sarid, the dovish environment minister, said out loud the other day that that would be the outcome of the Oslo process. Mr. Rabin, asked to comment, said his policy was still against a Palestinian state. But he sounded less firm than before.

Palestinians might say no to a state so tiny and cut up by settlements that it could not be viable. And the Israeli right remains totally opposed to the idea. The Likud leader, Benjamin Netanyahu, said a sovereign state in the West Bank "would be terrorist and become Islamic sooner or later."

For those reasons I think it is quite wrong to say, as many have said, "The peace process is irreversible." A Likud victory in next year's election would almost certainly reverse it.

But the possibility of peace has never seemed so tangible in this place, so beautiful and so riven by the intractability of human beings.

Peace is so essential to Israel, not just physically and economically but psychologically, that one has to think it somehow inevitable. David Grossman, the Israeli writer, put it in a sentence: "As things are, we are deprived of the future."

The New York Times.

'You wanna be surgeon general? You're hired. You wanna be housing secretary? You're hired. You wanna be commerce secretary? You're hired . . .'

Iran: Clinton's Half-Steps Merit No Medal of Courage

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — "I, William J. Clinton, president of the United States of America, find that the actions and policies of the government of Iran constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy and economy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat."

Clear and powerful, every word of the presidential preamble to Executive Order 12957, signed March 15. But it turns out that the steps actually ordered by the president after that fine lead are so limited that the executive order makes only one thing clear. The United States still is not willing to stop the flow of billions of dollars that make Iran threatening.

The order bans foreign subsidiaries of American oil companies from making deals to develop Iranian oilfields. Only Conoco negotiated one. But every day the subsidiaries are still allowed to make a mockery of the U.S. embargo by buying Iranian oil and selling it outside the United States.

So I put the question to Edgar Bronfman Sr. Mr. Bronfman, his brother Charles and his son Edgar Jr. used their clout as major shareholders of Du Pont, Conoco's owner, to stop the deal as soon as they heard of it — three years after Conoco began negotiating.

What's the use of stopping that one $1 billion Conoco deal, while through subsidiaries the U.S. oil industry buys $4.25 billion of Iran's oil a year? That money supports the terrorism, holy wars, arms and nuclear buildup that make Iran dangerous.

Said Mr. Bronfman: "Iran is a rogue nation and the United States should do what it does about Iraq — a boycott until they behave themselves."

Will you stop any oil purchases by Conoco or other oil companies where you have a voice? If they do, I will, he replied. A Conoco spokesman told me later that its subsidiaries are not in that trade. According to The Iran Brief, published by the invaluable Kenneth Timmerman, companies that are include Exxon, Coastal Oil, Mobil and Texaco.

Then I asked about the argument always thrown at me that America's European allies would never go along with a real U.S. oil embargo but just buy more Iranian oil — as Italians are rushing to grab Conoco's deal.

Let's make sure our friends understand for whom Iranian terrorism tolls, he said, and then if we have to, do it alone. Please quote me, said Mr. Bronfman. I said don't worry, I will.

Ladies and gentlemen, it was an astonishing journalistic experience. Here was a businessman in the United States not only taking a position against trade über alles, the new theology in Washington and boardrooms, but still believing that America could act alone against economic empowerment of dictatorships if it had to. No hedging! On the record!

Mr. Bronfman gets even more courage points — for volunteering that he looked on the wreckage of the Jewish Center in Buenos Aires and believes Iran had a hand, or a bomb, in it.

He will pay for that courage by unrelenting anti-Semitic attacks from holy war propagandists. And I suppose there will be those perennially politically jumpy Jews who get upset at even mentioning anti-Jewish terrorism in connection with doing business with Iran.

But the Bronfmans are not alone. Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, has introduced legislation calling for a total embargo on trade between the United States and Iran. He has 25 co-sponsors, including the majority leader, Bob Dole. Maybe they can write it into the Republican platform.

By right of Democratic tradition, and in constancy to his anti-dictatorship speeches during the 1992 campaign, Mr. Clinton should be leading the United States against appeasement and empowerment of dictators, which are the same thing. But when suddenly he began to preach the cynicism that "economic engagement" with Communist China somehow would help democracy there, he sacrificed both tradition and constancy.

Presumably the president will push Russia to cancel the two nuclear plants it has contracted to build for Iran. Who knows, maybe one day he will decide again that fighting appeasement and empowerment is not a sometime thing; I hope so.

Meantime, herewith is my personal medal for the Bronfmans. They can melt it down if they run out of money.

The New York Times.

Other Comment

Flouted Justice Is Bad Justice

Many of the perpetrators [of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia] have been identified and enough evidence assembled to institute proceedings. It is understandable, therefore, that the United Nations should have decided to set up a tribunal, located at The Hague, empowered to bring suspects to trial.

What it does not have is a police force capable of tracking down suspects and bringing them before the court. Even the named accused, who number more than 20, know that the ex-Yugoslav states will protect them from extradition, refuse to supply evidence or witnesses, even deny that any crime has been committed.

There is reason to question, therefore, whether the best interests of the United Nations are served by maintaining at considerable public expense a toothless court. Laws that cannot be enforced command ever diminishing respect, and the institutions that fail to implement them fall into disrepute. Better no court than a court that no one respects.

— *The Daily Telegraph (London).*

So What Makes Local Government Less Arrogant and Dumb?

By Jim Hoagland

PRINCETON, New Jersey — You can learn a lot by going to college these days. Especially if you go to teach.

I have been traveling my own information highway (information railway, to be accurate) once a week this semester to Princeton University to lead a small seminar on politics and the press. We have tackled Newt Gingrich's "Contract With America," Bill Clinton's foreign policy, the First Amendment and national security, and more.

It has been a trip back to the future for me in one respect. My undergraduate days were spent at the University of South Carolina in the late 1950s. The issue that roiled the campus then was states' rights and responsibilities, as the federal government forced an end to segregation in the South. My students at Princeton have been quick to identify states' rights as an issue at the core of the Republicans' contract as well.

The creative tension between the federal center and the states has been the constant theme of the American system of governance. But most of the debate about the contract's provisions for returning power and money from Washington to state and local government misses or ignores that historical context.

Try ignoring historical context at a Princeton seminar and a dozen bright and eager undergraduates will hand you your head. They want to make a difference with their lives by participating in politics, government or the media — professions in which many Americans seem to have increasingly lost faith. These students view public service with remarkable enthusiasm and surprising shrewdness. That has been an invigorating lesson — for me.

The House Republicans using the contract as a battering ram against federal power assume that states and municipalities are automatically more efficient, more sensitive and more knowledgeable about spending taxpayers' funds than is Washington. My class, approaching the contract with an open mind, decided there was little concrete evidence to support this argument. Our own experience with state and local governments, combining tales of horror and stories of competence and success, indicated that nothing is automatic in these matters.

States and cities are not inherently trustworthy or efficient. The power and intrusiveness of the federal government has grown over the past half-century largely because Southern states proved they could not be trusted on the use of taxpayers' funds and fundamental justice when race was involved.

Strom Thurmond and George Wallace promised to spend tax money separately but equally. They lied. They and their fellow segregationists used states' rights to disenfranchise and intimidate black citizens. The federal government eventually reacted.

The civil rights conflict and the Cold War were the twin engines of the recent growth for the federal establishment that the Republicans say they want to uproot.

The logic of history is, to some extent, at work. George Wallace joined black Alabamans in singing "We Shall Overcome" a few weeks ago. Strom Thurmond kisses the rings of black voters now. The Cold War is over. The needs of the past half-century will not be the needs of the next.

But the Republicans engage in what Walter Lippmann called "the democratic fallacy" by basing their case on the inherent wisdom and goodness of local government as well as the contract's "mandate" from the November elections. They justify tax cuts that will make it more difficult to balance the budget by saying the people demand those cuts.

In his greatest work of political philosophy, "Public Opinion," Mr. Lippmann argued that American democracy puts too high a premium on the source of power while minimizing the effective use of power as proof of its legitimacy. Walter Lippmann would later go too far in arguing that a specially trained small elite should be given all powers of governance. But he argued effectively against politicians yielding to the passions of the moment and to the dangers of majoritarianism — to mob rule, even if politely expressed.

Our class discussion of Mr. Lippmann and the contract helped me identify an American corollary to Lord Acton's rule on power corrupting whoever uses it. The federal apogee of the past half-century has made Washington arrogant, bloated and dumb. Shifting power to the states will give the center badly needed shock therapy. But in no time at all, states and cities will show themselves to be equally arrogant, bloated and dumb. The pendulum of power will then shift again to the Potomac.

Or, to put it in the vernacular of current campus life: States' rights? Been there. Done that.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: The Sultan's Vow

CONSTANTINOPLE — Sir P. Currie, British Ambassador dined at the palace last night [March 23]. The Armenian question formed the principal topic of conversation. His Majesty expressed firm determination to protect all classes of his subjects. The Sultan has issued instructions to have all Armenian ecclesiastics now in prison brought to Constantinople. All those who have not been found guilty of murder, conspiracy to murder or fomenting revolt are to be released as soon as possible. News reached here to-day of further disturbances at Tokat by Turkish soldiers.

1920: New York Time

ALBANY — Efforts to bring about a repeal of the New York State daylight saving law having failed, the new time will go into effect on Sunday next at midnight. It is believed much confusion will be caused, owing to the fact that the surrounding states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts are retaining standard time.

1945: Across the Rhine

WITH THE BRITISH 2ND ARMY — The 51st Highlanders, wearing lifebelts, led the British forces across the Rhine. They crossed in "buffaloes," and the program is very much on schedule. There was practically no opposition. Buffaloes climbed the high bank of the Rhine, waddled down the grassy slopes and took the plunge and soon became a regular shuttle service. A brigadier of the commandos exclaimed as his craft took the water: "Hannibal crossed the Alps with elephants. We're making history crossing the Rhine with buffaloes."

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: Circ., 41.43.92.10; Adv., 41.43.92.12. Internet: IHT@eurokom.ie
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. (65) 472-7768. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kruenpuhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 852-2922-1188. Fax: 852-2922-1190.
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schlüter, Friedrichstr. 15, 60323 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 73 10
Pres. U.S.: Michael Cunny, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Fax: (212) 755-8785
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Legal Team Boldly Challenges Japan Cult

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The last time a lawyer tried to take on the Aum Shinrikyo religious sect, he and his family disappeared.

That was six years ago, and the lawyer, Tsutsumi Sakamoto, his wife and one-year-old boy, have not been heard from since.

Now, partly in memory of their friend, Yoshiro Ito and four other lawyers have taken on his cause, becoming virtually the only legal team that is bold enough to challenge the sect in court.

"I hope that the police raids will turn up some clues about the Sakamoto family," Mr. Ito said. "But I'm doubtful. It's been such a long time."

Since the nerve gas attack Monday in the Tokyo subway, the police have raided 25 branches of the Aum Shinrikyo sect and found tons of chemicals that can be used to make nerve gas.

Although Aum Shinrikyo has denied involvement in the subway attack or the disappearance of the Sakamoto family, a harsh spotlight has focused on a number of bizarre practices of the highly secretive cult.

Several hundred families have now turned to the legal team, in desperation after their sons and daughters joined the sect.

In some cases, parents have not seen their children since 1989, when Aum Shinrikyo, which means "teaching of the truth," became licensed by the government as an official religious organization.

In one court case, four fathers sued Aum for custody of their children after their wives had taken the children into the sect. They won, according to information provided in a pamphlet published by the legal team, called the Lawyers Group on Behalf of the Victims of Aum Shinrikyo.

Aum asserts that all its members join willingly, but lawyers and Japanese news reports say the sect uses sophisticated methods of mind control geared toward leading the victim into believing that he or she is acting voluntarily.

Lawyers also say the sect operates on fear, threatening that the end of the world is near, and warning that Aum members are being attacked from the outside.

But the sect clearly has a powerful attraction to its 10,000 members in Japan and 30,000 overseas, and many members remained loyal even during the police raids that began Wednesday. Aum representatives declined to be interviewed.

It is unclear what activities members engage in once they join Aum, but bits and pieces have emerged from Japanese news reports, from neighbors who live in the vicinity of the sect quarters and from the lawyers for the family members and former sect followers.

According to the reports, the training of recruits is strenuous and exhausting, sometimes involving bizarre techniques. In one such method, called a "cleansing" technique, trainees drink large amounts of water and then vomit it up.

To become a monk or nun, a member must renounce all family ties and donate all his or her assets to the sect. Lawyers say such trainees are sometimes given drugs, like LSD, morphine or stimulants, in an effort to influence the recruit's thought processes.

Neighbors say that sometimes the only sounds that can be heard from behind the closed doors of the sect are those of Indian music tapes or lectures by the sect's leader, Shoko Asahara, 40.

When Aum bought a site two years ago in Kameido, in the eastern part of Tokyo, the neighbors noticed members carrying in a giant boiler. They also carried in a new cooling tower, equipment for air conditioning.

Then steam started spewing out of the tower and a foul smell filled the surrounding air. Small birds died, plants wilted and pets became sick.

Neighbors lost their appetite, and when the steam settled onto passers-by or cars in the area it left stains and horrible smells. It lasted for several days, neighbors say. Neighbors also said they saw black soot spewing from the chimneys for about a week.

"When they brought in such a huge boiler, we wondered why a religious group would need such a thing," said Hirokazu Matsukawa, who lives in the neighborhood. "When we smelled the horrible odor, some people who had survived World War II said it was the smell of burning flesh."

Lawyers said that they had no evidence of any flesh burning, but Mr. Ito said, "Sometimes deaths may occur, either accidentally or from drugs."

He added that more recently the complaints of the odors from the sect buildings were of chemicals.

Kimimasa Mayama/Reuters

Japanese police preparing Friday to move bags containing chemicals from Aum Shinrikyo's complex in Kamikuishiki.

CULT: *Huge New Chemical Cache Raises Fear of What Might Have Been*

Continued from Page 1

Shimbun, the Japanese newspaper with the biggest circulation. In ideal conditions, from a terrorist's point of view, that would theoretically be enough to kill nearly 100 million people.

Another newspaper, Mainichi Shimbun, added up the lethal doses of the individual chemicals found so far — without calculating the added impact of chemical reactions to make sarin — and reported that they could kill 10 million people.

Such numbers are all a bit unreal, partly because there is some uncertainty about the quantities of the various chemicals that have been found. Also, even if terrorists had 50 tons of sarin on hand, they probably would have difficulty administering the precise lethal dose of about 0.5 milligrams to each of 100 million people.

Yet the headlines do underscore the public apprehensions, particularly as the leaders of Aum Shinrikyo have disappeared, and no one knows if they have any lethal substances with them.

The three limousines in which they apparently fled were found Friday in a parking lot belonging to the Century Hyatt Hotel in the Shinjuku district of Tokyo. The hotel is next to the offices of the Tokyo metropolitan government, which the sect bitterly denounces and which it sued on Friday for more than $300,000 in compensation for the police raids.

The hotel quickly announced that the sect's leaders were not staying there. Aiko Katayama, a public relations officer for the hotel, noted that the parking lot was used not only by guests but by anybody who pays the fees.

The police have not issued a warrant for the arrest of the leader of the sect, Shoko Asahara, and there is no indication that they have found any direct evidence connecting him and his associates with the attack Monday on five subway trains, all bound for the central government ministries. Ten people were killed and about 5,500 were injured in the attack.

Yet the huge stockpile of chemicals used to make sarin, the kind of nerve gas used in the subway killings, has aroused suspicion. In addition, one more bit of circumstantial evidence has emerged that may link Aum Shinrikyo to another use of sarin in June 1994.

That incident occurred in the central Japanese city of Matsumoto, when a fog of sarin wafted through a residential neighborhood one evening, killing 7 people and injuring about 200. No one was ever arrested, nor have police indicated that they have a motive.

The sarin used in Matsumoto is said to be chemically almost identical to the sarin used in the Tokyo subway attack, but there had been no clear link between Aum Shinrikyo and the episode in Matsumoto. Officials now say, however, that several judges who were hearing a case about a land dispute involving the sect were living in the neighborhood struck by the poison gas.

One of the judges, Kiyoshi Aonuma, who was to write the opinion in the case, was particularly affected by the sarin, and he and his wife were hospitalized. Because of his poor health, a judgment in the case was postponed. Mr. Aonuma has refused to discuss the incident with reporters, and his wife, reached on Friday by telephone, would say only that he was still in charge of the legal case.

POISON: *U.S. Experts Doubt That Nerve Gas Was Used in Tokyo Attack*

Continued from Page 1

Rockefeller University who headed a panel of the National Research Council charged with finding safe ways to dispose of chemical weapons.

None has been privy to direct information from Japan, and none professed to have personal knowledge beyond what they had seen in news reports and photographs. Their opinions were based on many years of experience with chemicals and weapons of the kind supposedly used in Tokyo.

"There's absolutely no evidence that sarin or any other war gas was used in the subway incident," Mr. Hormats said. "Even if only a tiny amount of one of the organophosphate nerve gas chemicals like sarin had been used, thousands of people with any exposure at all would have suffered from night blindness, for example, yet we hear nothing of such an effect."

In 1945, Mr. Hormats was one of the first Americans to study sarin at close hand. The poison filled one of the gas shells captured from the Nazis near the end of World War II, "and it was I who brought sarin to the United States for development by our forces." Although he was careful to avoid dangerous exposure from the German shell, he said, he still suffered from total night blindness for a week after opening the shell. Other experts agreed that night blindness, or miosis, is one of the usual effects of mild sarin poisoning.

Reports from Tokyo also mention bleeding from the nose and mouth as a common symptom experienced by the subway victims, but this is not a symptom of nerve gas poisoning, Dr. Meselson and others say.

Dr. Zinder said his main reason for skepticism about reports of sarin in the Tokyo subway system is the small number of casualties.

"There were simply too few dead people, unless the terrorists were unbelievably bad chemists, or the Japanese subway system is air-conditioned using special carbon filters capable of absorbing poison gases," he said. "I've seen no evidence that sarin was involved."

BRIEFLY ASIA

Talks on Hong Kong Court Stall

HONG KONG — China and Britain failed Friday to agree on a supreme court for Hong Kong after China takes over in 1997.

Establishing the Court of Final Appeal is viewed as a vital safeguard of the colony's freedoms after the Chinese takeover. The court would become Hong Kong's highest court after 1997, when British legal oversight ends.

But after three hours of talks, Chinese and British negotiators still disagreed over a draft bill to set up the court. They said they would meet again in April. *(AP)*

Protesters Battle Police in Seoul

SEOUL — About 1,500 militant students, hurling firebombs and rocks, fought the police in Seoul on Friday, protesting what they called an inhumane government crackdown on unlicensed street vendors.

Clashes erupted when about 1,000 riot police fired tear gas to block the protesters from marching into the streets after a rally at Sungkyunkwan University near the city center. There were no immediate reports of injuries. Two students were arrested. *(AP)*

East Timorese Rally for Indonesia

DILI, Indonesia — About 5,000 East Timorese participated Friday in a government-sponsored rally rejecting a UN-arranged dialogue on East Timor next month in Austria.

Local government groups brought residents to a sports center in Dili, East Timor's capital, for the rally, which was also designed to demonstrate support for the territory's integration with Indonesia. *(AP)*

Education Week

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION IN SWITZERLAND

SPAIN | FRANCE | GERMANY AUSTRIA | NORDIC COUNTRIES | BELGIUM NETHERLANDS | SWITZERLAND

SATURDAY

STILL THE LEADER AFTER ALL THESE YEARS

Switzerland remains one of the world's leaders in international education at all levels.

The first groups of foreign students came to Switzerland a century ago, primarily for the mountain air and fine scenery. A few years later, as Swiss banks began to safeguard large amounts of foreign wealth, the owners of that money brought their children to be educated. The mountains are still there, and so is a good deal of foreign capital, but most people paying for an international education today expect some of the best schooling in the world.

They are not disappointed. Switzerland has some of the world's strongest international schools, ranging from universities and professional schools to language institutes and full primary and secondary schools.

Schools have not been spared the past five years' economic shakeout in Switzerland, but the shakeout appears to have forced many schools to focus more sharply on their strengths.

At the top of the scale, in every sense, is IMD in Lausanne, generally considered one of the five best graduate business schools in Europe. IMD is the result of a merger five years ago of two excellent Lake Geneva-region business schools with different styles but many similarities. Their merger was one of the first signs that education, like so many Swiss-based industries, would have to become cost-effective and still provide one of the best products in the world.

Public or private?

The Swiss have long been forward-thinking educators. State schools generally provide a good education, and private schools survive only if they are at least as good and offer something special.

Philippe Gudin, president of the Swiss Association of Private Schools, notes that foreign parents still bring their children to Switzerland because it is a safe and sure country, where murders on the streets and strikes are uncommon and there is a love for good-quality work. Today that is not enough, however, he says. As a group, the private schools have agreed to set up a quality-control system to ensure that children get the kind of education their parents want for them. The schools are currently holding seminars, and the system will be in effect within months.

Individually, the schools pursue their specialties. "The Swiss in general and Geneva in particular have been so welcoming since World War II that it is a very easy place in which to work," says George Walker, director-general of the International School of Geneva, Switzerland's largest private school. "They leave you alone to focus on what you feel is important."

The school, whose nearly 2,800 students come from 106 countries, was founded by a small group of idealists from the League of Nations. Those ideals are still central to the school's philosophy. Less than 30 years ago, the school was the birthplace of the International Baccalaureate (IB) degree, now offered by more than 400 schools worldwide. The International School of Geneva continues to be a leader in the development of the IB degree.

One of the best-known private schools is Institut Le Rosey, of which Philippe Gudin is the director. The school's reputation is linked to its famous alumni, including many of Europe's royals, the Shah of Iran, the Aga Khan and, more recently, the children of film and music stars like Roger Moore, Diana Ross and John Lennon. The students continue to come, he notes, because the school has improved its infrastructure and modernized – it has new science labs, a music hall and computer rooms.

The story is the same with the Swiss hotel schools. Those in Glion and Lausanne are generally conceded to be among the best hotel schools in the world. The Hotel School of Lausanne, run by the Swiss Hoteliers Association, is about to make a radical move by offering its full program in English. It joins two of the newer but highly respected schools, Les Roches near Montana and the Hotel School of Montreux, both of which offer programs in English.

Ellen Wallace

COURTESY OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF GENEVA

Swiss schools offer excellent education in an international setting.

A MODEST FORTUNE, IF NOT QUITE FAME

Hotels – and hotel schools – are a Swiss specialty.

Once upon a time, Switzerland was a poor country. Hard to believe today, but true. At the time, the way to fame and fortune – well, at least a modest fortune, if not quite fame – was to go into the hotel business and exploit Switzerland's wonders of scenery and sport.

As the railroad system grew in the 19th century and popular travel increased, Switzerland developed some of the best hotels in the world. Hotel schools soon followed. At first, they were intended to provide native sons and daughters with the requisite training to carry on the family enterprise.

Easy to be choosy

Today's graduates are not necessarily destined to run family enterprises in the Swiss mountains. Nor are the students necessarily of Swiss origin. Students now come from all over the world to study at Switzerland's many hotel schools. Graduates are much in demand throughout the world, and they can look forward to numerous job offers upon completion of their studies. With diploma in hand, they can afford to be choosy about the many opportunities open to them in both the hotel and the travel industry.

"The Swiss hotel industry enjoys an excellent international reputation," says Jean-Pascal Delamuraz, minister of economic affairs. "Today, hotel schools, after thorough appraisal, can be authorized at a federal level and thus grant officially recognized qualifications."

The Ecole Hôtelière de Lausanne, founded in 1893, is probably the most prestigious of all Swiss hotel schools. Most classes are taught in French, and a mastery of the language is essential for admittance. In addition to having fulfilled their professional requirements, graduates will also be expected to have a working knowledge of English, German and Spanish.

Programs in English

The Hotel Institute Montreux has a standard three-year program as well as an accelerated two-year course. They are able to award both the Swiss diploma in hotel management as well as the diploma issued by the Educational Institute of the American Hotel & Motel Association. Instruction is in English.

Another English-language program is offered by the Institut Hôtelier 'César Ritz' in Le Bouveret, at the far end of Lake Geneva. The school, named after the famous César Ritz, who created the original Ritz hotels, also gives students the opportunity to complete the second year of the diploma program at the Swiss Hospitality Institute in Washington, Connecticut. Upon graduation, students receive an associate of science degree in hotel management.

This institution has a sister program at Hotel Consult in Brig. Its president, Wolfgang Petri, explains that the syllabus has been developed in cooperation with the University of Massachusetts, and successful completion of the program results in a bachelor of science degree from that university.

Firsthand experience

The Centre International de Glion has two campuses, one in Glion near Montreux and the other in Gruyère. In addition to being a full hotel school with English- and French-language instruction, the institute also offers a catering service to the public. This enables students to obtain firsthand experience managing, cooking and serving.

Robin Simpson, principal of the Swiss Hotel Management School in Caux (just above Montreux), says that an important aspect of SHMS's student service is providing career guidance and information. Located in a handsome old hotel, high above Lake Geneva, the school's program combines practical training with academic studies.

The Hosta Hotel and Tourism School is located in Leysin, where several other educational institutions are to be found. It trains students for executive careers in both the hotel and the tourism industries, with special emphasis in airline operations.

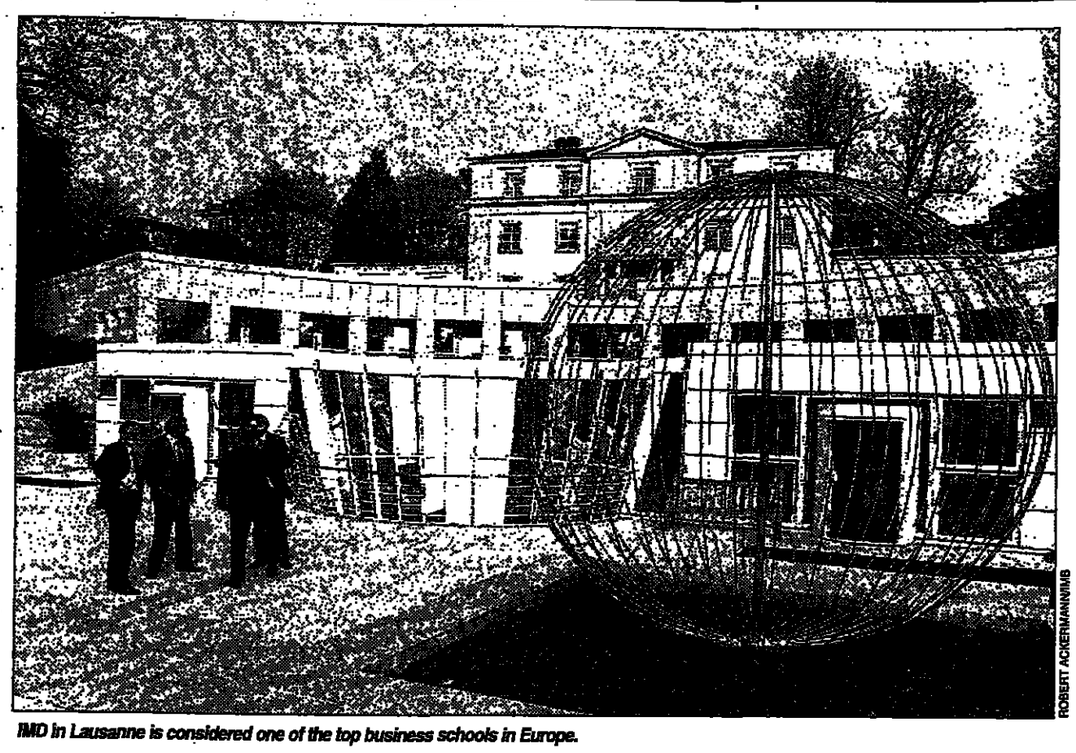
IHTTI School of Hotel Management Neuchâtel actually operates a hotel, in which students are trained. Graduates receive a higher diploma in hotel management or a bachelor's degree from Bournemouth University. IHTTI has three associate institutes in Europe, and students are free to transfer between them.

Domino Carlton International Hotel Management Career Center (known as DCT) in Lucerne offers programs leading to the Swiss hotel-management diploma as well as international bachelor's and master's degrees in hotel and tourism management.

Joint degrees with Johnson and Wales University in the United States and Lancaster University in Britain are also available.

It is not surprising that there are a great number of hotel schools in Switzerland. Each differs in its own way, but they share one thing – a dedication to creating executives who not only speak several languages, but also know how to run a hotel up front as well as behind the scenes.

Barry Edgar



ROBERT ACKERMANN/IMD

IMD in Lausanne is considered one of the top business schools in Europe.

MBA Programs: The Swiss Advantage

A survey of graduate business programs in the country – and a look at the reasons for their success.

For many years, an MBA degree was considered a key to financial success in the business world. As business schools proliferated, however, the utility of the degree has been questioned. A favorite argument is that many of the world's top entrepreneurs never finished university, let alone obtained a master's degree.

Nevertheless, for those who seek positions in the world's business hierarchy, an MBA degree is undoubtedly an excellent way to open the door of the executive suite.

MBAs are essentially an American invention, with the best-known programs located in Harvard, Stanford and Wharton. In Europe, the top business schools include the London Business School, INSEAD near Paris and IMD in Lausanne.

Pragmatic approach

Peter Lorange, director of IMD, says that while most MBA programs in the United States emphasize theory, European management schools favor the practical application of concepts and tools in real business situations. "We have a pragmatic approach, which is reflected in the school's ongoing management-training seminars," he says.

There is a second difference between MBA programs in the United States and in Europe: the international content of both the curriculum and the student body. This is a great advantage, says Mr. Lorange. "After all, the essence of management is being able to interact with different people: clients, employees, suppliers, etc.," he says. "Learning management techniques in an international environment, therefore, is ideal as the student is confronted with a real diversity of cultures, values and attitudes. Our aim is to teach the craft of leadership – how to get things done through people. It is a matter of cross-cultural understanding, working with people from different backgrounds."

Specializations

Some schools prefer to focus and specialize in certain areas of business. One example is the International Center for Monetary and Banking Studies in Geneva, an independent, nonprofit foundation. Caroline Muscionico, the director, says that the center offers students a close collaboration with European banking experts. The intensive program is aimed at students who have completed university or have an equivalent professional background.

The American Graduate School of Business, located in La Tour de Peilz, is also a nonprofit association. Its director, Carmen Pernet, says that their programs include both a bachelor of science in business administration and a master of international business administration.

Rajiiv Chopra, director of the Center for Management Studies and Development in Sion, points out that his institution offers four different MBAs, specializing in international business, human resources management, marketing management and financial management. The school also offers a master's degree in hotel administration.

Trevor Johnson, dean of Business School Lausanne, says that the school offers a unique 'Saturday program,' whereby a degree can be earned with attendance required only on Saturdays. The day is long, the homework load is heavy, but the course can be completed in a relatively short period. "This is a program ideally suited to the person who is already established in business and cannot easily take time away, but who needs to further his or her education in order to achieve certain goals and advancement," he says.

A unique advantage

European University, located near Montreux, has a unique advantage. Should a business executive studying for an MBA degree suddenly be transferred by his company, he has the opportunity of continuing his studies at any one of 20 different campuses in 10 different countries.

For instance, a student could enroll in Switzerland, be transferred to Munich for the second semester and complete the third portion in Madrid.

While most schools have varying approaches, they share the view that the world has become a global marketplace. In the future, success will be gained more easily by those who have a strong international background combined with an instinctive ability to adapt their business skills to different cultures.

B.E.

Private Schools in Switzerland: Not Just Training Ground for Elite

Swiss private schools now focus on multiculturalism and top academic standards.

Switzerland has long had an enviable reputation for the quality of education delivered by its private secondary schools. In the past, attendance at a Swiss school had a certain snob appeal. With growing internationalism, this image has changed, as have both the direction and focus of Swiss private schools. While still developing the "leaders of the future," they are drawing students from a multinational and multicultural background.

Aside from high academic standards, these schools offer the student three very important advantages. First, exposure to an international student body. Second, extensive training in languages. Third, a safe and secure environment.

Learning to be flexible

Françoise Frei – director of Brillantmont, a coeducational boarding and day school in the heart of Lausanne – is one of the five directors of the Swiss Group of Private Boarding Schools. "Among many other responsibilities," she says, "our charter requires that member schools encourage students to have a broad range of interests and to develop adaptability and flexibility, both of which will doubtless be crucial to their social and professional future." Brillantmont, founded in 1882, currently has 160 students from 40 different nations.

Another fine school in the middle of Lausanne is the Ecole Lemania. Director J.-P. Du Pasquier states that the school specializes in classical, scientific and commercial studies with additional heavy emphasis on languages. The Institut Monte Rosa, headed by Bernard Gademan and located one kilometer outside of Montreux, maintains an Anglo-American atmosphere and prepares students for either the U.S. College Entrance Examinations or the Oxford GCE.

Faculty families

Steven Ott, director of the Leysin American School, says that faculty maintains a very close relationship with students. They live together in the dormitories. "Our students belong to faculty families," he says. "If a student is having academic difficulties, the teachers are able to see if the child has a personal problem and help correct it."

One of the most famous of all Swiss boarding schools is Le Rosey, which was founded in 1880. With campuses in both Rolle and Gstaad, it is sometimes referred to as the Eton of Europe.

Aiglon College, located in Chesières-Villars, is also very well-known. Students are able to have full summer and winter sports programs. Its headmaster, Richard McDonald, states that the school aims to create an appetite for self-discovery and provide a rigorous and stimulating education while appealing to a student's sense of self-discipline.

As might be expected from its location, the International School of Geneva is highly cosmopolitan. George Walker, the director, says that nearly 50 nationalities are represented in the student body.

Tasis (the American School in Switzerland), located in the Italian-speaking town of Lugano, was founded in 1955 to provide an American-style education in Europe.

The Erasmus Institute is a new tutorial school. "Our aim, in part, is to provide students with an interim year before starting university and to help them obtain an enriched perspective of life," says Michael Aeschlimann, the director.

Currently coed

Today's Swiss private schools are largely coeducational. The Institution Château Mont-Choisi in Pully-Lausanne has coeducational classes, but it accepts only girls as boarding students. With a maximum of 150 students and 28 professors, classes are kept small, providing very close personal attention.

The American School of Institut Montana, Zugerberg is located in the German-speaking canton of Zug. It accepts boys and girls in grades 4 through 13. Institut Montana was originally founded in 1926 by Max Hausmann. The American section was opened in 1952.

For young children, the John F. Kennedy International School in Saanen-Gstaad offers a homelike atmosphere for up to 45 boys and girls.

Located in an idyllic setting, the school fosters a "global viewpoint." Instruction goes beyond the classroom and includes field trips, cultural activities and sports.

A useful publication, "Private Schools in Switzerland," is available from Swiss government tourist offices and gives a complete list of Swiss private schools.

B.E.

"International Education in Switzerland"
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Writers: *Barry Edgar is based in Lausanne. Ellen Wallace is based in Geneva.*
Program director: *Bill Mahder.*

ART

Collecting the 'Art of Resistance'

By Katherine Knorr
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Collecting is a magnificent obsession, best not done for silly reasons like making money or becoming famous. You must be possessed by your subject. Collections are hit by the vagaries of fashion and scholarship and supply. In the case of Lili and Michel Brochetain, their collection was neatly made complete by the one event that seemed totally unlikely when they began it in the 1960s: the collapse of the Soviet Union.

At the same time as the world finally can see the Pushkin's and the Hermitage's magnificent hoards of European masters, taken from Germany as war booty by Stalin's army, so-called noncomformist Russian art is in the news, not least through John McPhee's book profile of the wealthy and eccentric Norton Dodge. His collection of 9,000 works of the Russian avant-garde was smuggled out of the Soviet Union over the years under circumstances Dodge prefers to keep to himself.

This art no longer has to be smuggled out. Dodge has given his collection to Rutgers, where it will be exhibited by rotation in the Zimmerli Art Museum. Museums in Russia have started paying attention to painters from this period, characterized by Jean-Noël Schifano, director of the Institut Français in Naples and a collector of the period himself, as "the painting of resistance," the "refusal of human defeat."

Still, the painters themselves, those who survived and emigrated to Western Europe or New York, have moved on to other things and in many cases found the world a great deal less interested in their work. As with samizdat writers, the fall of communism has left many of these artists without an angle.

They portrayed anguish, darkness, the daily battering of the human spirit; they often showed great courage, they did not always produce great art. Much of what has been seen is derivative — a bit Cubist here, Surrealist there, Pop Artish perhaps. Much of it is also terrifying and evocative and beautiful. What the Brochetains have collected is a curious and personal record of a terrible time and place.

The Brochetains are not alone in France in their interest, although the large size of their collection, their omnivorous taste (not unlike Dodge) and the lengths to which they say they went over the years to buy the art from the artists themselves (it cost less to buy from those who had just arrived, with nothing to their names but what they could bring out) seem to set them apart.

The Brochetains, who were born in Poland and grew up with Russian as a second language, live in a 19th-century apartment in the 17th arrondissement that is furnished comfortably but functionally.

Almost every wall is hung with paintings, floor to ceiling: Here is Vasili Sitnikov's shadowy blue portrait of a woman; Boris Sveschnikov's Seurat-like passersby; Vladimir Nemoukhine's "Joker"; Oscar Rabin's doll lying hauntingly in the snow, Mikhail Chernyshev's nightmarish masks in Venice, Oleg Tselkov's grotesque "Portrait With Masks," Vyacheslav Kalinin's surrealistic scene of two negligeed women lounging seductively around a samovar whose rickety exhaust pipe (that's right) heads crookedly into the Moscow sky.

Here also is Adam Samogit's stark wood sperm whale (a replica by the artist of his own sculpture for the Bank of International Settlements in Basel) or the intricate, almost macramé-like sculptures of Alexander Nejdanov, who lives in New York and now signs Alexander Ney. This is no art gallery, this is living space all taken up by art, a lot of it propped against walls or sandwiched between stacks of magazines and family portraits.

Brochetain, who is a hale-looking 78, bought only in the West. He likes to describe his collection in the words of a friend who called it "noncomformist art of the period in-between," or, speaking like the chemical engineer that Brochetain is, in between a solid, when nothing could be done, and a liquid, when anything goes.

He became interested in collecting art from visiting sales previews at the Drouot auction house near his office, then from literally bumping into an art dealer in an overly chlorinated pool in Israel, where he was visiting his daughter. The dealer sold him a work by Valentina Shapiro, and there it all began.

Oscar Rabin, whose work has been exhibited in the West for many years and who lives in Paris, says the Brochetains "played a helpful role. The Russian artists who were arriving were poor and usually didn't speak French. They didn't know anyone and badly needed to sell work.

"The Brochetains provided material help with their purchases but also moral support, which was very important."

By the fall of the Soviet Union, when they stopped collecting, the Brochetains' obsession had led them to assemble what they estimate to be about 1,000 works, only 100 or so of which are on display in their apartment, others in closets and other storage space and still more in the Montreal home of their daughter, a college professor. What they want now is attention — a catalogue, exhibitions, to leave something behind.

Not all of the art of this period is likely to stand the artistic test of time. Much of it will remain more as eloquent testimony to the strength of the human spirit.

"Russian painting reached its summits in its desire to escape from Stalinist dictatorship," Schifano says. "In this reservoir of lies, the paintings of Russian creators and rebels are flashes of light in 70 years of night."

Additional reporting by Richard E. Smith.

Jean-Pierre Pavillard

Michel Brochetain with Rabin portrait of Lili Brochetain.

S. Amin

A sculpture of African tribal chiefs by the Nigerian artist Sunday Jack Akpan.

Bringing Public Art to Japan

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune

TACHIKAWA, Japan — Pity Fram Kitagawa. A leading force on Japan's contemporary art scene, he won a competition to spend more than $10 million on public art for Tachikawa, a bedroom community an hour's train ride west of central Tokyo. But in a nation with scant tradition of public art, he wound up spending much of his time giving city bureaucrats a crash course on contemporary art.

The generosity of Tachikawa, which until two decades ago had been a U. S. Air Force base off limits to Japanese, had more to do with an attempt by the city to overhaul its scarred and grungy image than a commitment to the arts. The city began by developing a 6-hectare (15-acre) block of office buildings over the former base. But the results were so sterile and faceless that city officials turned to Kitagawa to provide some character.

Still, they were not willing to give Kitagawa a free hand. The city and building owners had to approve each work. Not surprisingly, they were generally conservative, opposed to anything that might offend public sensibilities or prove distracting to passing motorists.

"The police insisted that anything along the streets not be 'visually stimulating,'" said Kitagawa, who was once arrested for leading a break-in at the air base by radical students. "We had to teach them what was going on in the art world. We did what we could."

In the end, Faret Tachikawa, which opened in December, adopted an unconventional approach to public art. In the West, public art normally features a small number of contemporary works that complement a public space and help to introduce serious art to nonaficionados. Kitagawa, in contrast, decided to give a chance to lesser-known artists from all over the world and selected many works with popular appeal.

The collection features 109 works by 92 artists from 36 countries, half of them Japanese. "Until now public art has been monumental and lacking a personal voice," Kitagawa said. "Without personal voices, it's impossible to foster a global outlook."

Major works include a neon bicycle that advertises a bicycle parking lot by Robert Rauschenberg, and a 136-foot-long (40-meter) mural wrapped around a parking garage entrance created by Joseph Kosuth and incorporating text from James Joyce and the Japanese writer Michiko Ishimura.

But the majority are by less-known individuals, often with little experience in public art. Prominently placed works include a sculpture of African tribal chiefs set in front of a central courtyard, by the Nigerian artist Sunday Jack Akpan, and a pedestrian bridge painted with barcode-like stripes, by Hiroshi Sakaguchi of Japan.

"He chose art for the average person," said Masami Shiraishi, a leading Japanese art producer. "He did a good job in finding work that people can touch and enjoy."

Critics, however, say that the need to please forced Kitagawa to install many shallow works that will not stand the test of time. The same forces also relegated many deserving works to unflattering locations alongside ventilation ducts and parking garages. Moreover, there are questions about whether some of these works can be adequately maintained against the elements. Finally, eyebrows were raised because many of the Japanese artists represented were associated with Kitagawa's gallery.

"Art is not created to decorate a space but to live for 100 years," said Fumio Nanjo, an art critic and coordinator. "I'm not saying art is sacred, but if we don't operate by these principles it's better not to have art there at all."

Even Kitagawa's critics, however, agree his task was daunting. There is little tradition of public art in Japan. A major reason is the idea that art is something an individual owns and enjoys in the privacy of one's home.

THERE is also the basic problem of stratospheric land prices and cramped spaces. Japan has few of the large plazas and other public places that have served as vennes for public art in the West since the days of ancient Greece. There also has been little appetite for contemporary art in a deeply conservative society unaccustomed to social or political criticism.

Moreover, until the bubble-era of the late 1980s, when the economy seemed to be running on perpetual stimulants, Japan simply wasn't prosperous enough to buy major works of public art. By the 1970s, Japan finally had the cash. But then the oil shocks dealt the economy a major blow.

The chance ultimately came in the late 1980s, when the financial bubble filled Japanese public coffers. Local governments and building owners then began to accept the idea common in the West that a small percentage of the costs of new developments should be spent on public art.

"They're making some nice beginnings," said Joan Mondale, wife of Walter F. Mondale, the U. S. ambassador to Japan, and a longtime champion of public art. She has proposed that Japan embrace the concept common in the United States of mandating that one percent of the cost of constructing new buildings be devoted to art.

Japan isn't about to mandate funding for public art. But some government bodies are doing what they can.

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation, for example, helped to support Faret Tachikawa as well as I-LAND, a $9 million public art project that was designed by Nanjo and opened in February in Tokyo's Shinjuku district. Another major venue for public art will be the Tokyo International Forum, a convention center and theater complex scheduled to open in 1996.

Still, the outlook for public art remains cloudy. The recession of the past three years, from which Japan is only now beginning to emerge, has put a dent in public and private finances. The Kobe earthquake in January that killed more than 5,000 people also has soured the mood.

"People have become more serious," said Nanjo. "The focus is on basic needs and being prepared for the next catastrophe."

BOOKS

EDISON: Inventing the Century

By Neil Baldwin. 531 pages. $27.95. Hyperion.

Reviewed by
Daniel J. Kevles

EVERY era has invented an image of Thomas Edison, each mirroring its own take on the sources of technical innovation in American life. In his own time, the half-century between the Civil War and World War I, Edison was a paragon of the self-made man — a mythic, unschooled, inventive genius who improved telegraphy and the telephone, then revolutionized the world by devising the carbon-filament incandescent light bulb, the phonograph and the Kinetoscope, the precursor of motion pictures. In the aftermath of the Great Depression, he became an innovator for the common good who was powerless to prevent the capture and exploitation of his works by the titans of finance capitalism. In recent decades, as the site of innovation increasingly became the managed laboratory, he has turned into a pioneer of organized research and developer of technical systems.

Now Neil Baldwin has melded these older images, all of which were marked by a measure of truth, into a vital and vivid portrait of another Edison, a hard-driving innovator resonant with our own era's renewed emphasis on individualism, entrepreneurship and competitiveness. Edison "lived and breathed competition," Baldwin writes. He ferociously contested competing patent claims, ran his firms with cranky authoritarianism and usually took credit for the painstaking, meticulous staff research that helped transform his ideas into workable technologies.

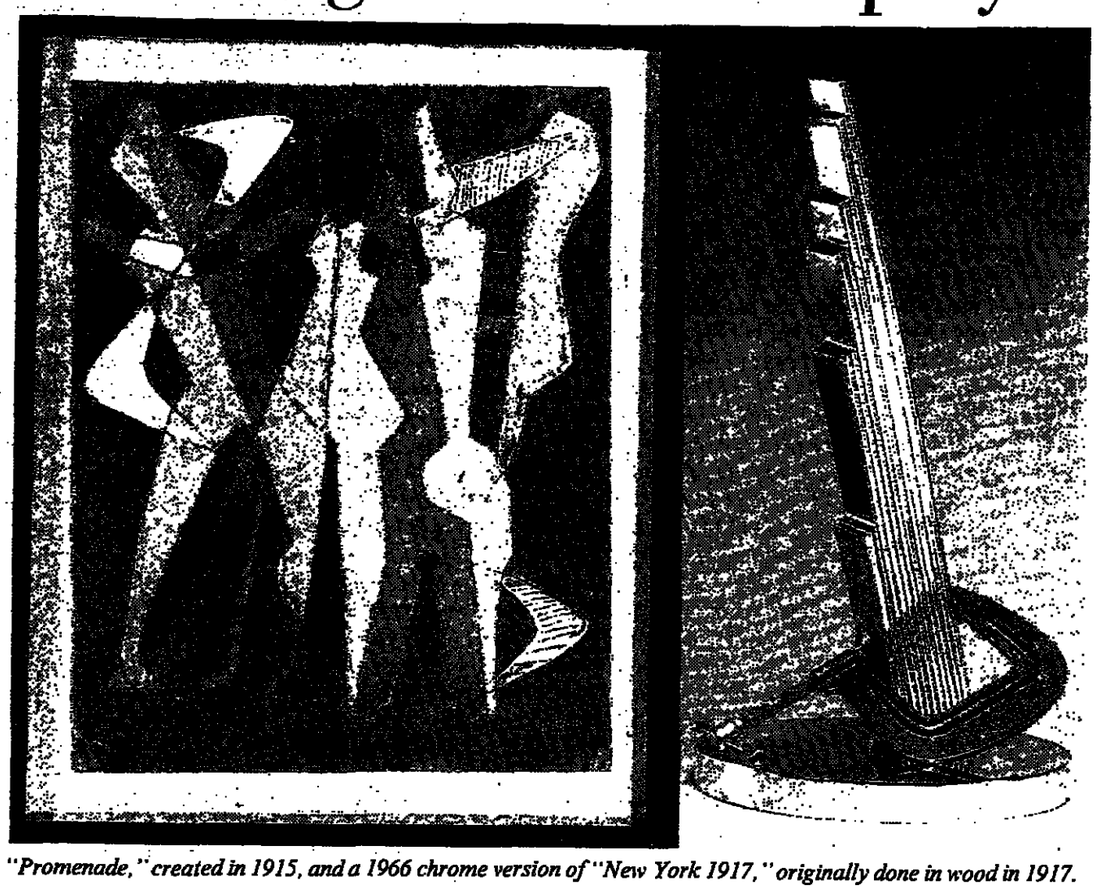
Yet Baldwin's Edison was not only or even primarily absorbed with making money. Baldwin, who has written stirring biographies of Man Ray and William Carlos Williams, convincingly likens Edison to an artist, interpreting the one-time telegrapher as a kind of Leonardo da Vinci of dots and dashes, whose technological vision extended far into the future while it enlightened the present. Although he took out more than 1,000 patents, he conceived thousands more ideas that remained in his journal, recorded there "for myself exclusively, and not for any small-brained capitalist." Even when mindful of big-brained capitalists, he tended to value the perfection of a technology as a goal in its own right.

Edison compulsively labored well into his eighties, decades past his need for commercial success. He indulged regularly in Havana cigars but took no particular interest in most other things that his money could buy. He lived for work, once reporting with pride that he had spent a hundred nights straight trying to perfect a device. What drove him, Baldwin writes, was "the sheer delight in the mental process and the ripples of ferment engendered thereby in his capacious brain."

Baldwin is less concerned with the details of Edison's technical work, which is treated adequately enough, than he is with Edison's personality, the dynamics of his family and his relationships, some of which turned bitter, with associates, workmen and friends, including Henry Ford, who worshiped him. Baldwin provides abundant anecdotes, not to mention wondrous facts. The result is a rich and illuminating biography of Edison as a creative force in the context of his America, a country of ebullient, often rapacious corporate capitalism and home of a burgeoning urban civilization hungry for all that ingenuity and capital could supply.

Daniel J. Kevles, whose books include "The Physicists: The History of a Scientific Community in America," wrote this for The Washington Post.

A Closing-Out Sale Displays the Versatility of Man Ray



"Promenade," created in 1915, and a 1966 chrome version of "New York 1917," originally done in wood in 1917.

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It took a two-day sale at Sotheby's to bring out the full story of one of the strangest figures ever to step on to the 20th-century art scene. His name was Emanuel Radnitsky, better known as Man Ray.

It was one of those closing-out-style auctions in which the entire oeuvre still in the possession of the artist's next of kin when they departed from this world, is poured out, unedited or nearly so. The confrontation of the admirable photographs of one of the masters of the craft in

SOUREN MELIKIAN

this century with his creations as a painter or as a maker of Surrealist artifacts had never been organized on so large a scale — 597 lots in all.

They were like a backdrop to an improbable career. Nothing seems less plausible than the fate of a young American born in Philadelphia of Russian Jewish parents, in 1890, turning, at the age of 31, into a facetious *"intellectuel Parisien"* for the rest of his life.

His training as an engraver's apprentice in 1908, which led to a stint with an advertising agency as a graphic artist, heralded nothing of the kind, nor did the anatomy classes that he took at the Art Students' League in 1911-1912, the time when the Radnitskys cut down their name to the more American-sounding "Ray."

The discovery of avant-garde art at the 1913 Armory Show gave the first jolt to the artist in the making. For a while, he zigzagged to a degree of which we had no inkling. "Landscape in Ridgefield" painted in 1913, shortly after the show, is tame — the small oil painting made £14,950 (about $24,000) on Thursday and "Rocks in Ridgefield" drawn in black ink on paper, is slightly bolder, but still unremarkable. Its value as a keepsake pushed it to £2,070.

A few months later, Man Ray showed a more adventurous strain. He painted "The Reaper," as if haunted by Germanic Expressionism, and "Wood Interior" as if he had just stumbled upon Kandinsky's wilder Expressionist abstraction. These curiosities respectively cost their buyers £51,000 and £39,250.

In 1915, the young artist cast his net further. Braque must have inspired the spoofy "Arrangement of Forms," sold for a whacking £40,000, and there is more than a touch of Giorgio de Chirico to the stylized human forms in "Promenade," sold for £73,000.

Then came the encounter that determined the fate of the aspiring artist. In the summer of 1915, Man Ray met the Surrealist Marcel Duchamp, who had come to America. This showed almost instantly in the young man's production. In 1917, he fastened together strips of wood with a carpenter's clamp in a way suggestive of Manhattan's skyscrapers and called it "New York 1917." He must have loved it — 49 years later, in Paris, the artist had it reproduced in a numbered edition of nine, of which one was sold Wednesday for £20,700.

The dice were cast. Duchamp was back in New York in January 1920. He, Man Ray and Katherine Dreier set up the Société Anonyme, intended as a museum of modern art, the first in New York. There they held a symposium, "What is Dadaism?" Duchamp and Ray then published the first as well as the last issue of a magazine, "New York Dada." Man Ray wrote to Tristan Tzara, "Dada cannot live in New York," and, in July 1921, sailed for Paris. Except for the years 1940-1951 spent in Hollywood as a result of World War II, this was his farewell to the New World.

Man Ray would be a French artist, a fact visually advertised by the *béret basque* firmly clamped on his head in countless photographs.

LIFE is full of irony. In Paris, the artist became one of the great photographers of his time and that, particularly the fashion side, kept him going, financially. He produced stunning portraits, a few of which surfaced in the sale. Some are classical in their timeless purity, such as the solorized portrait of Duchamp, sold Wednesday for £42,200. Others exude intensely dramatic Romanticism — the 1926 portrait of André Derain was hardly expensive at £6,325. Fame seemed to weigh more than photographic quality; Picasso's profile of 1932, done with the energy of a Florentine master painting a *condottiere*, made a more substantial £13,800.

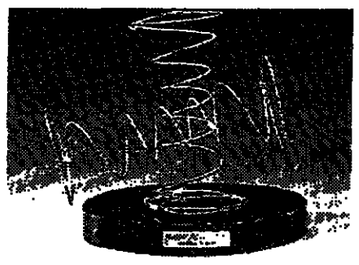
To photography connoisseurs, Man Ray had even more riveting sides. A shot taken in the 1920s of "Kiki de Montparnasse," Alice Prin, a model who was the mistress of Man Ray walking down a street in Montparnasse, anticipates much of Cartier-Bresson's later oeuvre. It went for a song, £2,300. In another vein, Man Ray photographed from the 1920s on pieces of driftwood with suggestions of faces, human or monstrous, set up like objets d'art. Some are heavily Surrealistic, others, the greatest, more restrained. The latter inspired a whole school extending as far as distant Japan.

The Surrealist, not infrequently, got the better of the photographer. "Violon d'Ingres," his most famous image, is a portrait of Kiki seen seated with two "f" letters calligraphed on her back. They evoke the cut-out motifs on violins and, to English speakers, further associations that Man Ray seems to have thought hilarious. A New Yorker who paid £66,700 may have wanted to atone for his hometown's erstwhile contempt for such jokes.

What did the irrepressible prankster himself think in his heart of hearts? The quizzical, impish eyes, shining with intelligence, must have gazed with untold pleasure at viewers contemplating these, and his artifacts, in awestruck silence. "Lanterne sourde et muette," an old iron sheet lantern set on a motorized rotating base, all of it encased in a frame covered with pink satin, is one of the objects he sent to the show of "Objets Surréalistes," staged by Charles Ratton in 1936. Shattered at the sight of history, bidders, ran it up to £32,000.

The artist must have roared inside each time a willing soul paid a large amount for a steel spring attached to a circular base with a metal label reading "It's Springtime." One of these, from an edition of 1971 done five years before his death, went up to £13,800. Man Ray's real pride, however, lay in his paintings. "Le Beau Temps," painted in 1939 in a manner that speaks of boundless admiration for de Chirico, Salvador Dali and others, was the one he liked best. Appropriately enough, it set a record for his oeuvre, at £529,500.

It was a fine posthumous day for Man Ray and an even better one for Sotheby's, which raked in over £4 million.



"It's Springtime," made in 1971.

A Biennial With a Point of View

By Michael Kimmelman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — By now so much has been said about this year's Whitney Biennial that you might almost think the show has come and gone. First there was the early hoopla when the museum identified the artists to be included and even showed slides of their works.

Then came the inevitable backlash, the published lists of those neglected, the complaints about the ones chosen: that there aren't enough young and hip artists, that there is too much painting and not enough Conceptual and political art, that some artists are too well known, others are completely unknown and a few are just friends of the exhibition's curator, Klaus Kertess. Critics agreed about only one point: that the 1995 biennial isn't like the politically top-heavy 1993 show.

Biennials are the art world's Rorschach tests. They are what you bring to them. I like this one, despite the eccentric and occasionally pallid choices Kertess has made.

The show, which opened Thursday, is low key. It feels spacious and respectful: each work has room to breathe and a viewer has room to think, since the emphasis is on art that doesn't harangue you with its message.

Does the exhibition represent all that has happened during the last two years? No, but no biennial could, especially considering how big and splintered the art world has become.

A fairer question is: Would the show have been more representative if, like old biennials, a committee of curators, instead of one person, had organized it? Maybe. But those shows were notoriously compromised, diluted and beholden to the establishment. At least this exhibition (and for that matter the last one, which also had a single curator in charge) has a specific point of view, whether you agree with it or not.

The show is clearly Kertess's. And his preference is for ambiguity, sensuousness and quirkiness. Some people have complained that only a third of the artists he chose are women and a handful are black, Asian or Hispanic. (There are 88 artists, including those in film and video whom John Hanhardt helped him select, and they occupy the entire museum.)

BUT to his credit, Kertess is not a bean counter, and besides, beans can be counted several ways. He champions marginal figures of his own: cultish artists like Judi Linn, Peter Saul, Peter Cain and David Armstrong, and artists who have not had one-person shows in Manhattan, like Toba Khedoori, Helen Marden and Ellen Gallagher.

He includes a self-taught folk artist who died last year at the age of 65, Bessie Harvey, and mature artists who have been neglected by the art world, or at least not celebrated, like John O'Reilly, Milton Resnick and Harriet Korman. He has even, for the first time in a biennial, included artists living outside the United States, like the Canadians Jeff Wall and Stan Douglas.

Some of these choices do not pan out. I don't get the point of Cain's paintings or Linn's deadpan snapshots. The idea of including Resnick is admirable but these are some of his weakest paintings. As for including Marden, a friend of Kertess, her vigorous but clumsy abstractions don't do her or him any favors — forget that her husband, Brice Marden, is one of the show's pillars.

Still, this is the sort of biennial the art world always says it wants: inter-generational, including artists with different styles and with different relationships to the mainstream. Whatever its faults, it is a generous, independent-minded exhibition.

Its theme is metaphor, Kertess has said, which means little but helps explain what Matthew Barney and Jane Freilicher are doing under the same roof. Both of them, different as they are, make allusive works. Both care about craft. (Barney's framed images are also sculptural objects.)

Other artists are more specifically metaphorical: Frank Moore, let's say, whose fantastical paintings of Yosemite National Park and Niagara Falls refer to environmental erosion and physical illness, including AIDS. But many of the works in the biennial, Barney's and Freilicher's included, are metaphorical in a general sense of being resonant and not explicit.

SUMMER CAMPS IN NORTH AMERICA

THE TIMELESS APPEAL OF THE CAMP FIRE

Camps offer increasingly specialized programs, but their special ambience remains unchanged.

When Brooklynite Judy Jensen's daughter was first dropped off at a YMCA camp on Long Island's North Shore, the little girl did not want to go. But as she grew up, she learned to love it, and eventually became a counselor. "Most of her really good friends were from camp, not school," says Ms. Jensen of her daughter, now in college.

This experience, typical of millions of American youngsters – 5 million each year, according to the American Camping Association – began in 1861, when Frederick W. Gunn, headmaster of the Gunnery School in Connecticut, and his wife, Abigail, took their students for a two-week "gypsy trip" on Long Island Sound to enjoy hiking, water sports and Indian lore.

The choice is wide

Today, the 8,500 day and sleepaway camps in the United States provide experiences ranging from computers to the old-fashioned camp virtues of making lanyards and wallets, paddling canoes and singing around a roaring camp fire.

The price of summer camps varies from region to region and from program to program. In general, sleepaway camps run by nonprofit agencies (like YMCAs or religious denominations) cost between $20 and $55 a day; at private camps, the fee is generally $35 to $100 a day. Day camps can cost between $10 and $50 a day.

Many camps offer special financial arrangements, such as scholarships or work programs, to those needing assistance. Nowadays, with most mothers working, day camps have become hugely popular as a way of taking care of children during the summer recess. The programs are, of necessity, more limited than those of sleepaway camps.

Unchanged values

Parents, many of them alumni of the summer camps to which they now send their offspring, appreciate the values camping imparts to children. "Camp is one of those very special places that has managed to keep its wholesomeness and distinction, despite society's change in morals and values," says Shirley Boltz of the American Camping Association, who speaks of the teaching of "life skills to become good, promising adults."

According to Dr. Michael H. Popkin, a specialist on children's self-esteem and author of "Active Parenting": "Children are bombarded daily by external influences that can affect their self-esteem. That's why parents should seek out activities like camp, which addresses all three building blocks of self-esteem: belonging, learning and contributing."

Camp Poc-O-MacCready, one of the oldest (founded in 1904) ongoing U.S. summer camps, is emblematic of the traditional experience. As Sarah Swan, the third-generation director of Poc-O-MacCready explains, the camp, in northern New York State, offers two different camps (called "brother-sister camps") for girls and boys.

Indian lore

Girls go horseback riding, while the boys hike in the Adirondack Mountains. The campers, who come from Japan and Europe as well as throughout North America, all participate in a three-day Indian program each session. Each child is assigned to a tribe (Mohawk, Algonquin, etc.). Special activities include a canoe run, in which a message is passed on, eventually ending up with a land runner; a tug-of-war; the Great Adventure, a sort of Indian-lore scavenger hunt; and, on the third day, a camp fire, during which a storyteller comes in and presents the peace pipe.

Such unique customs attract many overseas campers. U.S. summer camps now cater to an international clientele. European and Asian parents are sending their children to U.S. camps in record numbers. The cross-cultural exchange benefits the U.S. campers as well.

International programs

"More and more camps are offering international programs as well as getting the opportunity to bring international counselors to a camp setting," says Ms. Boltz. The Exploration Summer Program in Massachusetts last summer had 250 students from 30 different countries. Ms. Boltz cites Camp Friendship's international interchange as an example of the new internationalism that has overtaken the camping experience. "It's a great chance to introduce diversity," she says.

Even Camp Redwood, a typical summer camp in suburban New York, had campers from every continent.

On the other side of the camping experience, specialty camps offer youngsters the opportunity to hone their skills in sports, the arts or academics. Over 70,000 campers have perfected their tennis or golf at one of the many Nike Sports Camps throughout the country. (Nike supplies equipment and helps publicize the camps, but they are completely independent of the athletic accessory company.) In each camp, three levels of campers, from age 9 to 18, concentrate on developing fundamentals and competitive play in their sport for 30 hours each week.

Such a program requires a commitment, says Nike Sports Camp's president, Charles Hoevler. Although there are some cases of parents' having dreams of their children becoming great players, in general, he says "If they don't like the sport, they don't go to a sports specialty camp."

Another athletic camp program, consisting of the Nick Bollettieri Tennis Academy, Schulz Soccer Camp and David Leadbetter Junior Golf Camp, runs week-long programs for ages 8 to 18 at colleges in five states.

"This is not Indian-type camp," cautions Bollettieri's Tracy Wilde. The camps provide instruction from 8 A.M. until 6 P.M. Such specialized programs appeal to international campers as much as the more traditional ones: Bollettieri has had campers from 40 different countries.

The Gow Summer Programs offer academic enrichment programs for those ages 8 to 19 who have "average to above-average IQs with a gap in potential," according to Michael Holland, director of the summer programs. "The idea with the summer program is an atmosphere where campers get some academics without the loss of a summer vacation," he explains.

LAURENCE AUPPVIZER

For adolescents, camps can help raise academic potential – or adrenaline levels.

HOW TO CHOOSE A SUMMER CAMP

Asking just a few pertinent questions before signing up can make all the difference.

Finding the right summer camp for your child can be a daunting proposition. The principal accrediting organization for summer camps, the American Camping Association, has 5,000 members and 23 sections around the country. Each section offers camp referrals and publishes its own section camp directory. A $12.95 guide lists the 2,100 camps accredited by the ACA and is available by calling (800) 428-CAMP.

Other groups offering free referrals include Camps for Kids at (301) 384-0580, and the National Camp Association at (800) 966-CAMP.

Other than visiting the camp itself (which, in any event, should be done while the camp is in session), parents can attend camp fairs held in the spring and fall at schools and community centers. Many camp directors also visit cities and hold open houses with interested parents.

Here are some important questions the ACA recommends asking a camp director:

- What is the educational and career background of the camp director? What does the director look for in hiring camp counselors?
- Are most of the camp counselors at least 18 years old? What percentage are return counselors from past years?
- What is the camp's program philosophy? Many camps promote competition and friendly rivalry. Others emphasize programs that are inclusive of all campers and where performance is, at most, secondary.
- What are the safety and medical accommodations at the camp? If your child has special needs, are programs, accommodations and facilities adequate?
- How the does camp handle camper homesickness? Does the camp have recommendations for parents to help with the situation?
- Ask if it will be possible to visit the camp before enrolling your child.
- Ask for names of camper families to contact for their impressions of the camp.
- Ask if the camp is accredited by the ACA (or some other official body).

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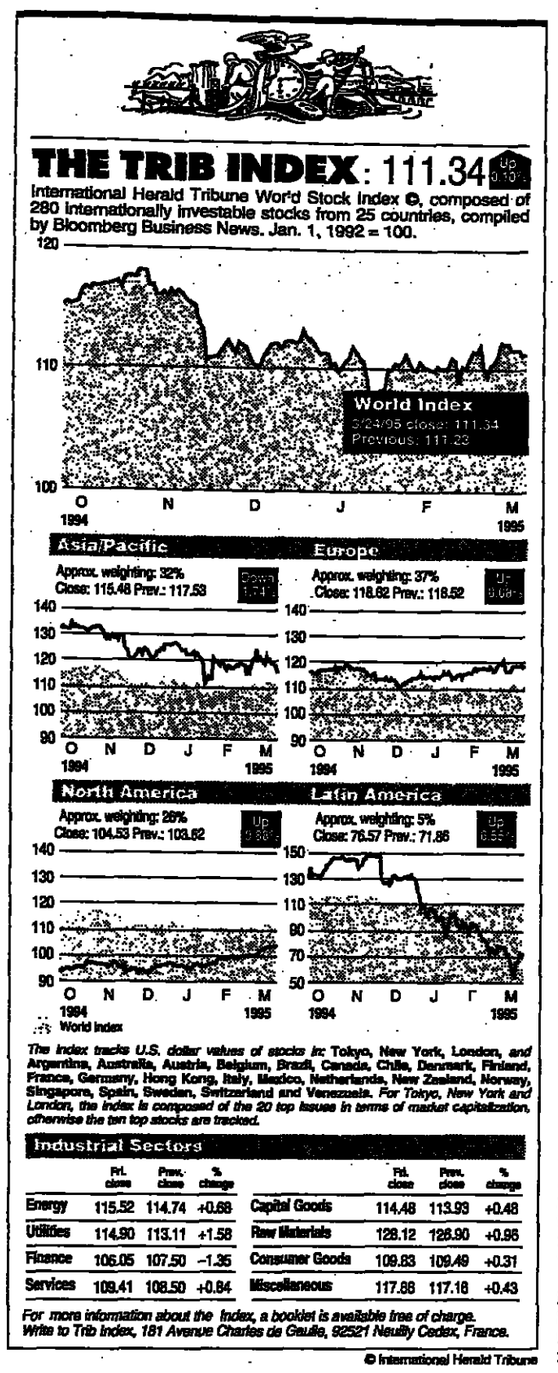


And the Oscar Winner Is: PolyGram?

Dutch-English Studio Making Quiet Inroads in Hollywood

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — As the president of a movie studio that few have ever heard of, and as someone who professes a marked preference to keeping things that way, Michael Kuhn is faced with an unusual threat by the U.S. film industry's Academy Awards next week.

With five Oscar nominations to his credit, led by a best-picture nomination for "Four Weddings and a Funeral" and a best-actress nomination for Jodie Foster in "Nell," Hollywood may be about to discover a European interloper in its midst: Mr. Kuhn's fledgling studio, PolyGram Filmed Entertainment.

"I hope I am not noticed in Hollywood," said Mr. Kuhn, 45. He added that, for him, anonymity was part of "the good art of war."

Over the last four years, Mr. Kuhn has laid the groundwork for the day when PolyGram might emerge as a major new force in film making. It is a process he hopes to complete by late 1996. Then, PolyGram plans to slip the last element of its strategy into place by breaking into the highly lucrative but hugely risky business of film distribution in the United States.

To date, Mr. Kuhn has spent modestly and, above all, without fanfare. He has gone through his first $200 million cash stake from his parent, the London-based recorded-music company PolyGram NV, and is well along in a second tranche of $300 million that was granted late last year.

He has also bought majority stakes in, among other things, three Hollywood-based production companies, and has snapped up a medium-sized film and television-catalog concern in Britain whose titles range from "Sophie's Choice" to the cult-classic TV show "The Prisoner."

Mr. Kuhn acknowledged that his plans could absorb as much as $2 billion by the time they were complete. But his source of capital appears to have plenty of confidence in him.

"Right now, we are somewhere between testing the water and being fully in it," said Alain Levy, PolyGram NV's chief executive.

> **"Right now, we are somewhere between testing the water and being fully in it.'**
>
> **Alain Levy, chief executive, PolyGram NV.**

One reason for the parent company's optimism is that PolyGram Filmed Entertainment has demonstrated its ability to do something that film companies are notorious for not doing — setting a budget and sticking to it. Such frugality is crucial for PolyGram NV because, at the end of the day, the vast cash generated its record labels such as Motown, Def Jam, Decca and Deutsche Grammophon, is not its own to spend. PolyGram is 79 percent-owned by Philips Electronics NV of the Netherlands.

Mr. Levy confessed that if he had asked Philips up front for the $2 billion his film unit may yet absorb, "I don't think I would still be here."

Indeed, PolyGram has pursued what its executives insist is a most un-Hollywood-like approach: a fierce refusal to fall in love with movies. Mr. Levy maintained he had no do-or-die ambition to make it in a business where others have lost billions with the best of intentions and the greatest of ease.

Mr. Kuhn's job is to pour over the financial parameters and to come to some conclusions as to the marketability of film projects submitted to him by the film unit's wholly- or partly owned production companies. In other words, he leaves the artistic element to those who inhabit that realm.

He said he was convinced that it is people like Ted Field, the head of PolyGram Filmed Entertainment's majority-owned film production unit Interscope, and Mark Burg, head of wholly-owned Island Pictures, that are best able to do everything from picking scripts to casting movies.

PolyGram executives have stressed, however, that they would pull the plug on the entire operation if it showed any signs of departing from its planned trajectory. At one point past year, one of the official options was to do just that.

"It is a business that eats cash," said Mr. Levy. Most draining of all is distribution. To open a movie on 2,000 screens costs $20 million. "For 10 movies, that means you have $200 million at risk," he said.

But he insisted that with negligible debts and huge cash flow, PolyGram would have little difficulty playing in a game that required such a huge ante.

Slowdown Sign Gives a Lift To Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — In a boost to inflation-wary securities markets, U.S. factory orders for big-ticket durable goods fell 0.8 percent in February, the government said Friday.

The drop was the first in four months in the interest-rate-sensitive manufacturing sector.

Orders for durable goods — items, ranging from airplanes to major appliances, that are expected to last more than three years — totaled a seasonally adjusted $163.2 billion last month.

"Demand is softening from higher interest rates," said Stephen S. Roach, chief economist at Morgan, Stanley & Co. in New York.

The report eased financial market fears that Federal Reserve System policymakers would raise interest rates at their meeting next week.

As a result, the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond gained 31/32, to 103 6/32, for a yield of 7.36 percent, down from 7.46 percent on Thursday.

Rising bond prices propelled U.S. stocks to record territory, with the Dow Jones industrial average closed 50.84 points higher, at 4,138.67.

The Dow rally helped driving the Standard & Poor's 500 Index over the 500 level for the first time, with the S&P closing at 500.97, up 5.02 points from Thursday.

Although factory orders had grown in the previous three months, the increases had slowed from 3.4 percent in November to 1.4 percent in January. The last decline had been a 0.8 percent drop in October.

The slowing trend appeared similar to those in other sectors of the economy as seven interest-rate increases by the Fed over the past 13 months began to take hold.

The central bank has been trying to slow the economy to what it considers a sustainable growth rate to keep inflation under control.

Hugh Johnson, market strategist at First Albany Corp., said the durable-goods report sparked a broad-based rally in stocks because it signaled "once again, the perfect-world outcome. The economy is growing, but it's slowing to a more sustainable, less inflationary pace.

But Chris Rupkey, economist at Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., said, "The durable-goods report shows that manufacturing is easing off, but the drop is not enough of a decline to say the economy is slowing drastically."

Despite the February fall durable goods orders, the manufacturing sector still is considered healthy. Indeed, the Fed reported a survey of economic activity earlier this month found that although the pace of economic expansion has moderated, manufacturing remained strong.

Durable-goods orders are a key barometer of manufacturing industry plans. Increased orders often lead to more production and jobs. They also are considered sensitive to a changing interest-rate environment because the items often are purchased on credit.

Orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft fell 2 percent after

See ORDERS, Page 14

Cray Computer Files for Bankruptcy Protection

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLORADO SPRINGS — Cray Computer Corp., the manufacturer of supercomputers, announced Friday that it had filed for bankruptcy protection from creditors after failing to raise $20 million to develop the world's fastest computers.

The company founded by the father of supercomputering, Seymour Cray, laid off its engineering, manufacturing, and marketing personnel.

The move was not unexpected. Cray Computer had been trying to raise $20 million to develop and market its Cray-3 and Cray-4 supercomputers by placing common stock with foreign and institutional investors.

Cray shares lost most of their value after the announcement, sliding 68.8 cents, to 25 cents, in active over-the-country trading on Friday.

The company said it filed the bankruptcy petition under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in federal court in Colorado.

Cray executives were not available for comment. In a recorded telephone announcement about the bankruptcy filing, the company said, "We had hoped to avoid this action but were unable to raise the large amount of money needed to carry us until we could expect revenues from the sale of our supercomputers."

The company was spun off from Cray Research Inc. in 1989 to bring to market a supercomputer concept that Mr. Cray had been working on since 1983.

The company ran into trouble in December 1991 when it failed to meet a deadline for the Cray-3. Its sole customer, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, then withdrew its order.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

ECONOMIC SCENE

Direct Investment Braves Peso Crisis

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — When Finance Minister Guillermo Ortiz visited Wall Street last week to promote Mexico's recovery program, the continued flow of foreign investment directly into Mexican companies and factories was one of the few elements about which he felt confident. Specialists in multinational investment say he is probably right.

While stocks and bonds in many emerging markets are under a cloud after the Mexican financial crisis, new direct investment in developing countries is not expected to be affected in the same way as portfolio investment, according to Karl Sauvant, chief of research on transnational corporations at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva.

"Most foreign direct investment is not made in response to exchange rates," he said, "and is relatively impervious to short-term economic shifts."

Much more important for multinational companies, he said, is expanding foreign markets by securing production footholds there, as well as taking advantage of regional trading arrangements such as the North American Free Trade Association that give the advantage to locally produced goods. This strategy is as old as the establishment of American automobile plants in Europe in the 1920s.

For that reason alone, Mr. Sauvant said he expects direct investment in Mexico to continue from Europe and Japan as well as the rest of North America, although not at last year's record pace. Much of that $8 billion went into networks to distribute consumer goods, which will wither as Mexico sharply adjusts its payments imbalance. Mr. Ortiz estimated nevertheless that direct investment would total at least $2 billion this year, some to buy up failing private banks and privatized petrochemical and other state companies at cheap prices in devalued Mexican pesos.

> **'Most foreign direct investment is not made in response to exchange rates.'**
>
> **Karl Sauvant, UN Conference on Trade and Development.**

Mr. Sauvant said the relationship between portfolio and direct investment is tenuous at best, although a dramatic decrease in the amount of foreign money going into stocks and bonds can keep companies away by affecting confidence in the country itself, and this could slow down the flow of money to Mexico.

Worldwide, foreign direct investment grew steadily in developing countries even during the 1991-92 recession, and the annual flow during the past four years has doubled, to an estimated $80 billion in 1994, according to the UN organization's latest report, prepared for its annual conference on transnational investment next month in Geneva.

Developing countries have also increased their share of direct investment from 25 percent of the total in the first half of the 1980s to 39 percent last year, and the UN organization expects that growth to continue.

One reason is the rise of investment in services. Although 45 percent of internationally traded goods have at least some components produced in more than one country, that applies to only 10 percent of services. But computerization makes insurance a worldwide product, enables New York banks and securities houses to process their paperwork in Ireland and Jamaica, and lets Swissair do the bookkeeping for its completed airline tickets in India.

Among developing countries, China has experienced the greatest surge of foreign direct investment to support its economic reforms. In 1993 it led the world with an inflow of $28 billion. That sum increased to $34 billion in 1994, but the United States surpassed it in the world rankings. With a cyclical improvement more typical of the flows among developed countries, foreign investment in the United States rose to $41 billion.

China has a "special edge," the UN report said, because three-quarters of its foreign direct investment has come from ethnic Chinese in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan. An additional 12 percent originated in Japan, while 11 percent was from the United States.

Mexico Pushes for New $1 Billion Loan

By Peter Truell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — J. P. Morgan & Co. is seeking to raise $1 billion that Mexico could use to help bolster its banking system, New York bankers say.

The financing, which would have a maturity of several years, is intended to replace a $3 billion short-term loan that was proposed in January but never brought to fruition.

The apparent failure to complete the January financing has raised concern that bankers have been getting cold feet as Mexico's crisis has worsened.

But Mexican officials say the revised plan reflects the realities of the financial support the country has received from the United States and others since Jan. 9, when Mexico first requested the $3 billion to shore up its battered banking system.

Finance Minister Guillermo Ortiz, in a letter sent Wednesday to Mexico's most important foreign bankers, said "a great deal has changed" since Jan. 9.

Mexico is now receiving nearly $50 billion in financial support from the International Monetary Fund, the United States and other countries, the minister wrote. So a $3 billion bank loan, which would take some months to collect and which "would only remain available until the end of this year, will not be of real benefit to Mexico," the letter said.

In light of those circumstances, Mexico is now consulting with a number of banks to design a new, "market-based government of Mexico" loan that would support a program to safeguard Mexican banks.

In December, Mexico devalued, then floated, the peso, and in the last three months the peso has lost roughly half of its value.

IMF to Weigh Currency Plan

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A senior official of the International Monetary Fund denied news reports Friday suggesting that a proposal to pump $5 billion of the IMF's artificial currency into the world economy had been shelved by the organization.

Philippe Maystadt, head of the IMF's policy-making Interim Committee, had been quoted as saying that the proposal would not be on the agenda at the fund's semiannual meeting in Washington.

The IMF official, who declined to be identified, said Friday night that Mr. Maystadt had been misquoted. He said delegates would consider variations of the proposal, intended to make more resources available to contend with crises like Mexico's.

Under the plan, the IMF would have issued Special Drawing Rights, its artificial currency, to all 179 member nations.

GAN to Get Elf Aquitaine Shares in State Bailout

Reuters

PARIS — Groupe des Assurances Nationales, the state-controlled French insurer, said Friday that the French government would come to the aid of its troubled balance sheet.

GAN said that under a new rescue package package, the government would transfer 2 billion francs (403.2 million) worth of shares in Elf Aquitaine SA, the state oil company, to GAN to bolster its books.

The move would permit GAN to proceed with cleaning up the accounts of its property investment unit, UIC, which has been hit hard by bad property loans.

GAN, which owns 68 percent of UIC, said the property concern would post a loss of 3 billion francs for 1994. UIC is expected to lose money in 1995 although the deficit would be much reduced from 1994, partly reflecting the outlook for the French real estate market, which remains mediocre, GAN said.

In return for the government assistance, GAN is to repay the state through shares from a capital increase to be carried out before the end of the first half of the year, the insurer said.

GAN, which is France's third-largest insurer and is 75.9 percent state-owned, said the government assistance would allow it to proceed with a recapitalization of UIC. The recapitalization would equal the amount of UIC's loss for 1994, it said.

Hopewell Defuses a Mystery

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Moving to head off controversy over its disclosure practices, Gordon Wu's Hopewell Holdings Ltd. revealed Friday that Japan's Kanematsu group was the mystery buyer of a small $124.5 million stake in Hopewell's massive highway project in southern China.

A statement from Hopewell, to be published in local newspapers Saturday, also denied the company had violated disclosure rules of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong.

The statement indicated that Kanematsu's purchase of a 2.5 percent stake in the first phase of the Guangzhou Superhighway project may be the first step in "further mutual cooperation" between the two companies in other Chinese road and real estate developments.

Hopewell, through its interests in real estate, highway and power project development across Asia, was one of the first companies to negotiate and build privately owned power stations in China.

Mr. Wu's company and its subsidiary, Consolidated Electric Power Asia, have organized some of Asia's most ambitious developments and largest long-term funding programs, a scenario that requires a delicate balance between the need to generate near-term profits against future investment requirements.

"Hopewell has a long-established relationship with Kanematsu, which dates back to the early 1970s," the statement said.

The Japanese group and Hopewell have joined forces for various ventures, from hotels to power stations, the statement continued, and the new deal "represents Kanematsu's first investment in the transport/property-linked sector of Hopewell's business."

According to the South China Morning Post, the Hong Kong Stock Exchange had requested that Hopewell clarify details of the deal, demanding a response by the close of business on Friday. The paper quoted the director of the exchange's listing division, Estella Ng.

Hopewell's half-year profit results surprised and angered many analysts when they were announced Tuesday, because the previously undisclosed deal with Kanematsu accounted for 80 percent of Hopewell's interim profit of 1.26 billion Hong Kong dollars ($162.8 million).

The half-year figure represented a drop of nearly 19 percent from last year, and the company announced that it would halve its dividend.

The Kanematsu deal appears to value the entire highway project and the development of commercial property along the toll road at nearly $13 billion.

The manner in which the information has come to the market was also seen as a setback to Hopewell's strained relationship with some investors and analysts.

4 U.S. Firms To Delist From Tokyo Bourse

Reuters

TOKYO — Four big American companies said on Friday they would delist their shares from the Tokyo Stock Exchange, dealing a blow to confidence in the battered bourse.

Ford Motor Co., General Electric Co., Allied Signal Inc. and American Express Co. said the number of shareholders and trading volume in their shares had sunk so low in recent years that maintaining listings was not worth the cost.

A number of foreign companies have deserted the Tokyo Stock Exchange in recent years. After the latest delistings, 85 foreign companies will remain listed on the exchange.

It costs about 10 million to 15 million yen ($110,000 to $165,000) annually for foreign companies to maintain a listing.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

March 24

Cross Rates

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.585	2.5198	1.121	0.3184	0.0229 *	—	5.0265 *	1.3037	1.2869 *	1.1395	1.2371**
Brussels	29.88	46.535	20.425	5.8385	1.6864 *	18.8925	—	24.65	8.3262	20.78	22.32 *
Frankfurt	1.4165	2.2465	—	0.283	0.8143 *	0.8927	4.4495 *	1.2034	1.1065 *	1.0013	1.085 *
London (£)	1.5968	—	2.2407	7.914	2.2734.325	2.5208	46.421	1.668	141.41	2.2202	216.67
Madrid	Not Available										
Milan	1,725.50	2,763.50	1,226.25	347.30	—	1,092.00	59.455	1,478.94	74.565	1,226.95	13.352
New York (b)	—	1.594 a	1.4173	4.9685	1,720.00	1.5081	29.22	1.3742	88.95	1.401	128.18
Paris	4.97	7.953	3.5311	—	0.2865 *	3.1552	0.1712	4.2606	5.6289 *	3.5374	3.832 *
Tokyo	88.58	141.07	62.99	17.84	0.516	56.28	3.0577	76.10	—	63.08	6.883
Toronto	1.4086	2.2318	0.9977	0.2818	0.8814 *	0.8919	0.4791 *	1.1948	1.5231 *	—	1.077 *
Zurich	1.371	1.8449	0.8188	0.2312	0.068 *	0.7295	4.0241 *	—	1.3286 *	0.8242	0.9022**
1 ECU	1.325	0.8228	1.8509	6.5256	2.265.34	2.0747	38.7245	1.534	114.272	1.8476	170.556
1 SDR	1.5446	0.9671	2.1724	7.6765	2,660.80	2.4369	44.8287	1.7994	134.771	2.1725	200.329

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, Paris, New York, Toronto and Zurich, fixings in other centers.
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	1.00	Greek drac.	238.65	Mex. peso	6.90	S. Afr. rand	3.6008
Austral. $	1.3742	Hong Kong $	7.7732	N. Zealand $	1.5405	S. Kor. won	768.45
Austr. schil.	9.907	Hung. forint	120.60	Norw. krone	6.2725	Swed. krona	7.317
Brazil real	0.91	Indian rupee	31.58	Pkll. peso	25.82	Taiwan $	26.02
Chinese yuan	8.4272	Indo. rupiah	2237.00	Polish zloty	2.35	Thai baht	24.72
Czech koruna	26.11	Irish £	0.6278	Port. escudo	147.90	Turkish lira	42000.
Danish krone	5.6037	Israeli shek.	2.9771	Rus. ruble	4867.00	UAE dirham	3.6731
Egypt. pound	3.3915	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2956	Saudi riyal	3.7506	Venez. bolIv.	169.000
Fin. markka	4.374	Malay. ring.	2.5505	Sing. $	1.415		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5960	1.5925	1.5948	Canadian dollar	1.4018	1.3994	1.3975
Deutsche mark	1.4069	1.4054	1.4040	Japanese yen	88.06	87.74	87.44
Swiss franc	1.1630	1.1603	1.1579				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits

March 24

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1 month	6-6⅛	4 ⅞-4 ⅝	3½-3⅜	6 ⅞-6 ⅝	8 ⅛-8 ⅛	2⅛-2¼	6¼-6⅜
3 months	6⅛-6¼	4⅞-5	3½-3⅜	7-7⅛	8 ⅛-8 ⅛	2-2⅛	6 ⅛-6 ⅛
6 months	6 ⅛-6 ⅛	5-5 ⅛	3 ⅞-3 ⅝	7 ⅛-7 ⅛	7⅞-7 ⅝	1 ⅞-2 ⅛	6 ⅛-7
1 year	6⅛-6¼	5¼-5⅛	3 ⅞-3 ⅝	7 ⅛-7 ⅛	7⅝-7⅛	1⅞-2	7 -7 ⅛

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	5¼	5¼
Prime rate	9.00	9.00
Federal funds	6.00	6.00
3-month CDs	5.80	5.79
Comm. paper 180 days	6.12	6.12
3-month Treasury bill	5.68	5.71
1-year Treasury bill	5.92	5.98
2-year Treasury note	6.61	6.70
5-year Treasury note	6.91	7.02
7-year Treasury note	6.98	7.09
10-year Treasury note	7.07	7.18
30-year Treasury bond	7.36	7.44
Merrill Lynch 30-day ready asset	5.48	5.48
Japan		
Discount rate	1⅞	1⅞
Call money	2.13	2.13
1-month interbank	2 ⅞	2⅞
3-month interbank	2 ⅞	2⅞
6-month interbank	1 ⅞	2⅞
10-year Government bond	3.82	3.86
Germany		
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	4.65	4.85
1-month interbank	5.00	5.00
3-month interbank	5.05	5.05
6-month interbank	5.15	5.15
10-year Bund	7.15	7.22

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank base rate	6¾	6¾
Call money	6½	5⅞
1-month interbank	6 ⅞	6¾
3-month interbank	6 ⅞	6 ⅞
6-month interbank	7 ⅛	7⅛
10-year Gilt	8.42	8.44
France		
Intervention rate	5.00	5.00
Call money	7 ⅞	7 ⅞
1-month interbank	8 ⅞	8 ⅛
3-month interbank	8 ⅞	8 ⅛
6-month interbank	7⅞	8 ⅞
10-year OAT	7.97	7.97

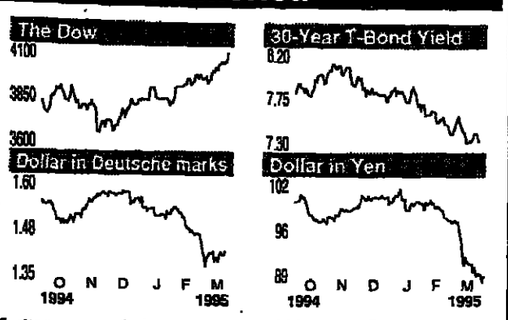
Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	383.05	382.25	−1.25
London	383.25	382.05	−1.40
New York	384.50	382.40	−1.70

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (April).
Source: Reuters.

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	4138.67	4087.33	+1.14
NYSE	S&P 500	500.97	495.95	+0.93
NYSE	S&P 100	469.98	465.46	+0.93
NYSE	Composite	270.50	267.92	+0.87
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	816.67	811.13	+0.72
AMEX	Market Value	460.90	458.52	+0.43
Toronto	TSE Index	4317.10	4290.40	+0.36
São Paulo	Bovespa	33612.11	31456.17	+6.85
Mexico City	Bolsa	1722.56	1616.40	+6.40
Buenos Aires	Merval	347.82	332.47	+4.62
Santiago	IPSA General	5360.29	5247.36	+2.09
Caracas	Capital General	1208.47	1212.32	-0.32

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters International Herald Tribune

High-Definition TV: Fuzzy Future

By Paul Farhi
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It used to be America's next big technology. Not only would high-definition television revive the U.S. role in consumer electronics, its proponents claimed, it would also bring wondrously clear sound and wide-screen images to the nation's living rooms.

Yet even as the Federal Communications Commission begins final tests to set a national standard, the HDTV picture has grown unclear.

Broadcasters have realized that channels they were assigned in 1991 for future HDTV could carry dozens of new services — multiple channels of standard-resolution television, video games, medical information. Given the uncertainties about whether HDTV would catch on, many would now prefer to use that space for other purposes.

As a result, they are lobbying Congress for so-called spectrum flexibility — the freedom to use HDTV airwaves for other services.

The proposal has stirred opposition from HDTV's proponents, who worry that without a firm commitment from broadcasters the technology's development could die. These proponents say the broadcasters are effectively killing HDTV to exploit government-granted airwaves for potentially more profitable uses.

Broadcasters respond that many stations still might want to offer HDTV — but that some cannot afford it. Small television stations in particular would have trouble justifying the $8 million to $10 million cost of conversion to HDTV service, the National Association of Broadcasters says.

The industry worries that if broadcasters are reluctant to invest in HDTV, program suppliers might see no reason to produce shows in the wide-screen HDTV format.

"I can't build an HDTV station in Youngstown if I don't have a program source of some kind," said Bud Williamson, vice chairman of WKBN-TV in Youngstown, Ohio. "And I doubt that'll be easy unless 100 other stations say they're going to go to high-definition."

What's more, it is not known whether consumers will embrace HDTV, particularly considering the cost of special new sets. In Japan, where a more primitive form of HDTV has been available since 1991, an HDTV set costs about $6,000. Only 30,000 have been sold.

"It's the old chicken and egg problem," said Michael Sherlock, NBC's top technology executive. "Who knows how many HDTV sets will be out there" before broadcasters can justify transmitting HDTV programs.

In addition, some broadcasters contend they can provide many of HDTV's benefits, such as improved picture quality, with the new technology of digital broadcasting.

Dollar Rises on Talk Of German Rate Cut

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar rallied against major currencies on Friday, rising to a two-week high against the Deutsche mark amid speculation that the Bundesbank may lower interest rates at its meeting on monetary policy next week.

Aggressive dollar purchases by the Japanese central bank also helped the dollar rebound from record lows against the yen. A weak dollar hurts Japanese manufacturers by making their exports expensive.

Foreign Exchange

Though few traders said they really believed the Bundesbank would cut rates, many sold the surging mark to protect themselves against the possibility. A rate cut would lower the attraction of mark-denominated assets and could cause the currency to decline against the dollar.

"It was a good day for the dollar," said Karl Halligan, a trader at CIC Bank New York. "The mark was so high that it had to come down."

The dollar rose to 1.4210 DM, its highest level since March 10 and well above the record low of 1.3455 DM set March 8, before falling back to close at 1.4173 DM, up from 1.4035 DM on Thursday.

The dollar also rose to 88.98 yen from the postwar low of 88.01 yen it touched on Thursday, before sliding back to close at 88.95 yen, up from its Thursday close of 88.20 yen.

Against other currencies, the dollar closed at 4.9885 French francs, up from 4.9675 francs, and at 1.1742 Swiss francs, up from 1.1625 francs.

The British pound closed at $1.5940, down from $1.5952.

Speculation that the Bundesbank might lower interest rates intensified this week after a report showed that money-supply growth — the Bundesbank's preferred gauge of future inflation — remained steady in February after four months of contraction.

Although it rose Friday, traders said the dollar's plunge to postwar lows against the yen, mark and Swiss franc probably was not over.

"The dollar is probably going to continue to suffer," said Ron Leven, a currency strategist at Morgan Guaranty bank. "When the Fed doesn't raise rates and the Bundesbank doesn't cut rates, the reason for optimism disappears."

The dollar rallied against the yen after the Bank of Japan mounted an aggressive effort to keep its currency from climbing higher against the dollar. Traders estimated that the central bank bought $500 million to $1 billion with yen.

Boeing Warns 5,000 of Possible Layoffs

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. warned 5,000 employees Friday of possible layoffs as it offered an early retirement incentive to 13,000 workers to help reduce the number of dismissals it will have to make this year as it trims its staff.

The company issued the 60-day warnings of possible dismissal to 5,000 employees as part of a previously announced round of cuts. Last month 972 employees received such notices.

The aircraft maker had already forecast that the recession would force it to lay off 7,000 workers this year. The company has laid off 48,000 workers since 1989; it had 117,331 employees at the start of the year.

The number of actual layoffs "will depend on how many employees take advantage" of the retirement program, a company spokesman, Chris Villiers, said.

Boeing said if half of the eligible workers accept the incentive, it would result in a pretax charge of $350 million to $400 million. It said the actual charge would not be known until June 16, when the offer expires.

The machinists union, Boeing's largest, said it had long urged the company to extend retirement incentives to eligible workers. "While we applaud the company on this retirement offer, we are still angry at the loss of jobs due to subcontracting," the union said in statement.

The plan will be financed through Boeing's retirement plan and "will not have a significant impact on cash-flow projections," the company said.

Employees who are eligible for the retirement program are mainly those 55 or older who have worked at the company for at least 10 years.

Very briefly:

Salomon to Buy Structured Notes

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Salomon Brothers Inc. said Friday it would buy as much as $8.1 billion of structured notes and transform them into less-risky, easily traded bonds in one of the biggest bond tender offers ever.

The offer touched off a quick response on Wall Street. Morgan Stanley & Co. said it would bid for all the notes that Salomon is tendering for.

The notes consist of 59 different securities issued by government agencies, including Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp., Student Loan Marketing Association, Federal Farm Credit Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank, Salomon Brothers said. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

- **Time Warner Inc.** said it planned to sell some or all of its 24.5 percent stake in **Atari Corp.** as part of its plan to raise up to $3.0 billion to reduce its debt.
- **Bell Atlantic Corp.** said it expected to take a first-quarter charge of about $18 million for its investment in Mexico's largest cellular-phone company because of the devaluation of the peso.
- **Union Pacific Corp.** expects to take a one-time pretax charge of $199 million to cover consolidation and transaction costs from the company's acquisition of **Chicago & Northern Western Corp.**
- **Sammons Communications Inc.** has agreed to sell the last of its cable television operations for $800 million to **Lenfest Group** and **TKR Cable Co.**, two companies affiliated with **Tele-Communications Inc.**

Bloomberg, Reuters, AP

MARKETS: *Stocks Rally as Durable Goods Provide a Utopian Scenario*

Continued from Page 13

jumping 7.8 percent in January. These orders often are a gauge of business plans to expand and modernize and have been a major contributor to economic growth recently.

The overall orders decline was led by a 5 percent drop in orders for electronic and other electrical equipment. The decrease, largely in orders for communications equipment such as telephones and facsimile machines, was the first since July.

Transportation orders rebounded, up 1.1 percent after a 5 percent decline in January.

But excluding the transportation component, orders fell 1.4 percent, the first decline since July and the largest since a 1.8 percent drop in May 1993.

U.S. Stocks

Orders for industrial machinery and equipment such as computers rose 1.5 percent after rising 9.4 percent a month ago.

Shipments of durable goods, a measure of current production, edged up 0.3 percent, the fourth straight advance.

■ Technology Lifts Stocks

U.S. stocks rallied Friday amid optimism about stable interest rates and strong corporate profits. Technology issues led the advance.

Stocks were also supported by a recovering dollar.

On the New York Stock Exchange, advancing issues led decliners by about 8 to 2. NYSE volume came to 354.45 million shares, up from 318.50 on Thursday.

Teléfonos de Mexico's American depositary receipts, which rose ¾, to 27¾, was the most active NYSE issue. The U.S.-traded shares of Mexican companies moved higher, in tandem with the Mexican stock market.

Rising prices for telephone, semiconductor, financial, chemical and auto stocks lifted the S&P index.

"The ideal scenario, which is what the market seems to have in sight, is a recovery that slows, but not too much," said Charles Crane of Spears Benzak Salomon & Farrell.

"Combine reasonable profit growth with low inflation and you have the recipe for expanding valuations and a sustained rally," he said.

Technology stocks extended Thursday's rally amid confidence their earnings will remain strong even as the economy slows, analysts said.

Adobe, which released strong first-quarter earnings, jumped 9¾, to 48½.

Intel rose 1¼, to 85⅝, Motorola climbed 1¾, to 55⅞, Applied Materials rose 1¼, to 59, Micron Technology gained 1, to 78⅝, and IBM rose ½, to 83⅞.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Friday, March 24 *Telekurs*

Amsterdam

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	54.40	53.40	54.30	53.90
Aegon	109	107.20	108.90	108
Ahold	53	52.40	52.90	52.50
Akzo Nobel	168.20	164.90	168.20	166
Bols Wess cva	28.50	28	28.50	28.10
CSM cva	65.80	64.40	64.80	65.50
Dordtsche Pet	196.80	194.70	196.10	194.80
DSM	121.20	118.30	121	119.20
Elsevier	16.40	16.10	16.30	16.30
Fortis Amev	73.50	72.30	73.50	73.50
G-Broc cva	36.40	35.20	36	36
Hagemeyer	132.30	130.70	132	131
Heineken	259	256.50	258	258
Hoogovens cva	60.20	58.70	59.80	59.10
Hunt Douglas	67	66.50	67	67.10
ING cva	77	74.70	77	75.30
KLM	43.90	42.70	43.60	42.30
KNP BT	43.80	42.70	43.80	43.60
KNP	57	54.30	55.10	57.10
Nedlloyd Gp	44.60	43.10	43.30	44.40
Nutricia	91.40	88.70	91.10	89.40
Oce Grinten	82.70	81	81	82
Pakhoed	42.80	40.80	41.20	41.50
Philips Elec	51.50	50.20	51.50	51
Polygram	87	86.10	86.80	87.80
Randstad Hdg	89.30	87.30	88.50	89.50
Robeco	100.70	100	100.70	100.20
Rodamco	45.40	45	45.10	45.30
Rolinco	102.50	101.70	102.50	102.20
Rorento	84.80	84.70	84.70	84.40
Royal Dutch	184.90	182.50	184.80	182.70
Stork	41.50	39.60	41.40	40.70
Unilever cva	202	198.90	201.90	200.20
VNU	170	168.40	168.40	169.70
Wolters Kl cva	120.60	118.60	120.50	119.10

EOE Index: 391.86
Previous: 388.33

Bangkok

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	328	324	326	332
Bangkok Bank F	210	210	210	212
Krung Thai Bk	67.50	66.50	67.50	67
PTT Explor	230	224	224	232
Siam Cement F	1456	1360	1450	1462
Telecomasia	92	90.50	90.50	92
Thai Airways	59	57.50	57.50	58
Thai Farm Bk F	206	204	206	206
Thai Teleph	174	170	170	171
Utd Comm	348	340	344	350

SET Index: 1196.13
Previous: 1208.13

Bombay

Thursday, March 23

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	4000	3900	3950	3950
Grasim Ind	635	630	630	630
Hindalco Ind	925	925	925	925
Indust Lever	570	555	560	560
Indian Hotels	600	575	577.50	577.50
ITC	275	265	267.50	267.50
Larsen Toubro	250	242.50	245	245
Reliance Ind	263.75	257.50	257.50	257.50
Tata Eng Loco	455	440	445	445
Tata Iron St	220	213.75	215	215

Sensitive index: 3293.77
Previous: N.A.

Brussels

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3950	3900	3910	4010
Barco Ind	2170	2150	2150	2150
BBL	4250	4190	4235	4195
Bekaert	18900	18500	18875	18575
CBR	11400	11275	11375	11300
CMB	2110	2060	2100	2065
Cockerill	163	159	162	159
Colruyt	6750	6580	6670	6610
Delhaize Lion	1170	1146	1156	1164
Electrabel	6020	5980	6020	5990
Electrafina	2645	2605	2620	2610
Fortis AG	2645	2600	2625	2595
GIB	1212	1202	1206	1206
GBL	3450	3400	3450	3415
Gen Banque	8250	8170	8210	8250
Glaverbel	3800	3660	3700	3830
Kredietbank	6320	6150	6320	6210
Mosane	1302	1302	1302	1348
Petrofina	8280	8150	8150	8200
Powerfin	2955	2930	2945	2960
Recticel	429	425	425	430
Royale Belge	4600	4550	4565	4585
Soc Gen Belg	1950	1910	1915	1940
Solvay	13650	13475	13600	13675
Tessenderlo	9100	8900	8940	8950
Tractebel	9280	9120	9160	9260
UCB	23850	23225	23325	23275
Union Miniere	1825	1770	1790	1815
Wagon Lits	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5900

Stock Exchange: 6778.90
Previous: 6828.32

Copenhagen

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	256	253	254	255
Danisco	208	199	207	206
Den Danske Bk	324	319	322	323
D/S Svendborg	148000	148000	148000	148000
D/S 1912 A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	103000
East Asiatic Co	148	142	146	145
FLS Ind B	557	548	549	555
ISS Intl Svc B	152	147	151	149
Nvo Nordisk B	544	536	539	544
Radiometer B	280	274	274	285
Sophus Ber B	485	483	485	491
Tele Danmk B	294	285	292.50	291
Unidanmark A	222	215	219	219

Stock Market Index: 338.02
Previous: 340.24

Frankfurt

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AEG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allianz Hdg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Altana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asko Deutsche	542	540	542	541
Badenwerk	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	501
BASF	284	278	280	285
Bayer	368	363	364	370
Bay.Hypo Bk	411.50	408	409.50	410.50
Bay.Vereinsbank	339.50	336.50	338.50	340
Berliner Kraft	284	282	282	284
BHF Bank	360	357	359	361
BMW	675	665	675	676
CKAG Colonia	1000	995	1000	995
Commerzbank	315.50	312	315	313.50
Daimler Benz	611	597.50	611	611.20
Degussa	414	408	408	413
Deutsche Bank	660	654	659.50	669.20
Dresdner Bank	382.50	379	381.50	387.50
Heidelbg Zmt	1090	1079	1079	1080
Henkel	533	517	518	532
Hochtief	715	710	710	722
Hoechst	287	283.50	285.50	286.50
Holzmann Ph.	656	650	655	668
Karstadt	590	583	586	590
Kaufhof Hdg	490	480	488.50	495
Linde	760	732	745	757
Lufthansa ord	174.50	168	172	165
MAN	330	323	330	335
Mannesmann	368	363	367.50	368
Muench Rueck	2550	2500	2500	2600
Preussag	407.50	399	406	406
PWA	245	245	245	245.10
RWE	451	448	451	451.30
SAP pfd	1205	1172	1180	1180
Schering	1028	1015	1018.30	1026
Schmalb Lub	247	240.50	240.50	242
Siemens	641	634.50	638	643
Suedzucker	753	750	750	759
Thyssen	252	243.50	251	247
Veba	504.50	499	504.50	503.50
VEW	424	423	424	426
Viag	501	495.50	498	500
Volkswagen	337	331.50	337	340
Wella	950	935	935	953

DAX Index: 1925.42
Previous: 1936.07

Helsinki

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor I	124	123	123	123
Enso-Gutzeit R	33.10	32	32	32.20
Huhtamaki IF	133	131	133	132
Kesko	46.90	46.40	46.80	46.80
Kone BF	514	514	514	516
K.O.P. F	4.17	4	4.09	4.11
Kymmene F	109	106	106	107
Metra BF	157	155	156	157
Metsa-Serla B	159	152	158	156
Nokia Prf F	649	638	640	644
Outokumpu A	62.50	59.50	60.70	62.20
Rautaruukki	30	29.40	29.50	29
Repola	70.80	68.70	68.80	69.80
Stockmann A	210	205	205	220
Unitas Bk A	12.30	11.90	12.30	12.50
Valmet A	81	81	81	82.50

HEX General Index: 1585.36
Previous: 1596.84

Hong Kong

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	7.25	7.10	7.20	7.10
Bk East Asia	22.05	21.70	21.95	21.85
Cathay Pacific	12.05	11.90	12.05	12
Cheung Kong	32.20	31.70	32.20	32.40
China Light	37.80	37	37.70	37.30
Chin Estates	5.65	5.50	5.60	5.60
Citic Pacific	18.40	18.15	18.30	18.45
Cons Elec Pwr	15.55	15.35	15.55	15.55
Dao Heng Bk	19.50	19.30	19.45	19.55
First Pacific	5.45	5.30	5.35	5.30
Great Eagle	15.65	15.55	15.65	15.65
Guangdong Inv	3.73	3.60	3.73	3.65
Guoco Group	29.05	28.95	29.05	29
Hang Lung	11.55	11.35	11.40	11.50
Hang Seng Bk	53	52.25	53	52.25
Henderson Inv	5.45	5.35	5.40	5.40
Henderson Ld	43.20	42.40	43.20	43
HK Aircraft	20.25	20.15	20.25	20.25
HK China Gas	13.75	13.60	13.70	13.60
HK Electric	24.90	24.55	24.85	24.80
HK Land	16.60	16	16.55	16
HK Shang Htls	9	8.95	9	8.95
HK Telecomm	14.85	14.75	14.85	14.80
Hopewell Hdgs	5.50	5.40	5.50	5.50
HSBC Hdgs	87.50	86.25	87.25	86.25
Hutchison Wh	32.70	32.10	32.60	32.60
Hysan Dev	17.60	17.25	17.60	17.25
Johnson El 500	16.70	16.40	16.70	16.75
Mandarin Orntl	10.20	10	10.15	10
Miramar Hotel	15.20	14.95	15.10	15.20
Natl Mutual	4.78	4.73	4.78	4.78
New World	21.80	21.55	21.60	21.70
Oriental Press	3.50	3.45	3.48	3.53
Shangri-La	8.35	8.15	8.35	8.20
SHK Props	53.25	51.50	52.25	53
Shun Tak Hdgs	4.55	4.35	4.38	4.60
Sino Land Co.	5.70	5.60	5.70	5.70
Sth China Post	4.45	4.38	4.40	4.48
Swire Pac A	53	52.25	52.50	52.75
Tsim Sha Tsui	5.50	5.35	5.45	5.45
TV Broadcasts	27.55	27.30	27.35	27.55
Wharf Hdgs	25.30	24.75	25.30	25.15
Wheelock	12.75	12.50	12.65	12.60

Hang Seng Index: 8484.66
Previous: 8467.67

Jakarta

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	2400	2400	2400	2425
Barito Pacific	2850	2800	2850	2850
Gudang Garm	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	13250
Indah Kiat	3050	2950	3050	2675
Indocement	7150	7000	7000	7250
Indofood	7475	7450	7450	7500
Indorayon	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	4850
Indosat	7850	7850	7850	7900
Kalbe Farma	8350	8050	8150	8350
Sampoerna	11150	11000	11100	11225

Composite Index: 422.13
Previous: 426.25

Johannesburg

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C.G. Smith	19.50	19	19	19.75
De Beers	88.75	88	88	87.50
Driefontein	47	46.50	46.50	47.50
Freegold	42	41.25	41.50	42.50
Fst Natl Bk	23	23	23	23
Gencor	12.15	11.90	11.90	12.20
GFSA	93	93	93	91
Iscor	4.60	4.55	4.56	4.60
JCI	83.25	83.25	83.25	83
Kloof Gold	39	39	39	40
Liberty Life	90.50	89.50	89.50	90
Nedcor	43.50	43	43	43.50
Rembrandt Gp	28.25	28	28	28.50
Richemont	37.85	37.75	37.85	37.75
Rust Platinum	79.50	79	79	80
SA Breweries	100.50	100	100.50	100
Sappi	66.65	66.65	66.65	67
Sasol	34	33.75	33.75	34
SBIC	119	119	119	119
Tiger Oats	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.75

All Market Index: 5231.28
Previous: 5260.52

Kuala Lumpur

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	22	21.90	22	22
Hicom Hldgs	5.15	5.10	5.15	5.05
Mal Banking	16	15.70	15.80	16.10
Mal Intl Ship F	7.45	7.25	7.35	7.45
Public Bank F	4.28	4.18	4.20	4.34
Resorts World	13.60	13.30	13.30	13.70
Sime Darby	6.15	6.10	6.15	6.15
Telekom Mal	17.10	16.60	17.10	17
Tenaga	10.30	10.10	10.30	10.30
Utd Engineers	13.90	13.70	13.90	13.90

Composite Index: 957.90
Previous: 957.85

London

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	4.64	4.56	4.64	4.57
Allied Domecq	5.40	4.93	5.37	5.26
Anglian Water	4.77	4.66	4.73	4.68
Argyll Group	2.87	2.83	2.84	2.85
Arjo Wiggins	2.52	2.46	2.48	2.49
Asda Group	0.75	0.73	0.74	0.74
Assoc Br Foods	6.01	5.95	6	5.95
BAA	4.93	4.67	4.75	4.86
Barclays	6.20	6.07	6.20	6.08
Bass	5.27	5.20	5.24	5.22
BAT Ind	4.47	4.32	4.42	4.33
Bank Scotland	2.20	2.16	2.20	2.17
BICC	3.40	3.35	3.36	3.36
Blue Circle	2.93	2.86	2.87	2.90
BOC Group	7.02	6.89	6.99	6.88
Boots	5.21	5.13	5.19	5.17
Bowater	4.48	4.33	4.38	4.38
BPB Ind	2.81	2.77	2.80	2.78
Brit Aerosp	4.97	4.90	4.94	4.93
Brit Airways	4.06	3.99	3.99	4.03
Brit Gas	2.98	2.90	2.94	2.93
Brit Petm	4.28	4.01	4.25	4.23
Brit Steel	1.56	1.53	1.54	1.55
Brit Telecom	3.95	3.76	3.85	3.85
BTR	3.36	3.18	3.25	3.27
Burmah Cast	8.78	8.68	8.70	8.73
Cable Wireless	3.93	3.85	3.88	3.88
Cadbury Schw	4.54	4.42	4.53	4.47
Caradon	2.69	2.62	2.63	2.67
Carlton Comm	9.13	8.93	8.97	9.05
Coats Viyella	1.92	1.84	1.92	1.86
Comml Union	5.49	5.40	5.48	5.40
Courtaulds	4.52	4.43	4.50	4.47
De La Rue	8.90	8.73	8.82	8.80
Eastern Group	5.86	5.70	5.80	5.81
Eng China Cl	3.75	3.59	3.68	3.68
Enterprise Oil	3.94	3.84	3.90	3.84
Fam Colonial	1.35	1.32	1.33	1.33
Forte	2.43	2.35	2.35	2.38
Genl Accident	5.90	5.79	5.87	5.73
GEC	2.98	2.94	2.97	2.96
GKN	6.10	5.97	6.10	6
Glaxo	7.20	6.90	7.09	6.99
Granada Gp	5.42	5.31	5.35	5.41
Grand Met	3.96	3.86	3.93	3.87
GRE	1.91	1.86	1.89	1.90
Guinness	4.57	4.36	4.55	4.37
GUS	5.72	5.63	5.70	5.63
Hanson	2.39	2.35	2.38	2.36
Hillsdown Hdg	1.82	1.78	1.81	1.78
HSBC Hldgs	7.22	7	7.21	6.98
ICI	7.37	7.11	7.21	7.16
Inchcape	3.14	2.96	3.02	3.05
Kingfisher	4.67	4.56	4.67	4.62
Ladbroke	1.67	1.61	1.64	1.65
Land Sec	5.99	5.92	5.95	5.97
Laporte	6.97	6.88	6.90	6.88
Lasmo	1.62	1.54	1.60	1.54
Legal Genl Grp	4.85	4.64	4.84	4.77
Lloyds Abbey	3.83	3.58	3.63	3.59
Lloyds Bank	6.03	5.77	6.03	5.92
London Elec	6.22	6.12	6.12	6.15
Lucas Ind	1.98	1.92	1.95	1.92
Marks Spencer	4.15	4.03	4.15	4.11
MEPC	3.90	3.85	3.87	3.87
Mercury Asset	7.55	7.49	7.55	7.42
Midlands Elec	6.25	6	6	6.25
Natl Power	4.32	4.26	4.28	4.28
NatWest	5.20	5.10	5.18	5.13
News Intl	2.97	2.95	2.95	2.95
Norweb	6.42	6.20	6.27	6.32
NthWst Water	5.38	5.25	5.33	5.25
Nthern Foods	1.98	1.90	1.93	1.96
P&O	5.94	5.75	5.83	5.90
Pearson	5.87	5.80	5.83	5.81
Pilkington	1.70	1.67	1.68	1.68
Powergen	4.72	4.65	4.68	4.66
Prudential	3.28	3.24	3.27	3.25
Rank Org	4.05	3.90	4.04	3.99
Reckitt Colm	6.42	6.30	6.38	6.35
Redland	4.62	4.50	4.57	4.53
Reed Intl	7.87	7.72	7.76	7.82
Rentokil	2.41	2.37	2.39	2.39
Reuters Hdgs	4.78	4.69	4.77	4.71
RMC Group	9.92	9.83	9.92	9.83
Rolls Royce	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.63
Rothmans uts	4.87	4.81	4.81	4.87
Royal Bk Scot	4.24	4.17	4.19	4.19
RTZ reg	7.82	7.70	7.80	7.73
Royal Insur	2.95	2.90	2.92	2.90
Sainsbury	4.31	4.23	4.24	4.28
Schroders	15.35	15.20	15.30	15.30
Scot Newcastle	5.16	5.10	5.13	5.14
Scot Power	3.22	3.18	3.19	3.19
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith (WH)	4.30	4.21	4.28	4.29
SmithKline clA	5.20	5.10	5.13	5.15
Smiths Ind	4.81	4.72	4.81	4.72
Sthern Elec	6.20	6.10	6.20	6.13
Stand Charter	2.92	2.85	2.89	2.91
Sun Alliance	3.32	3.26	3.30	3.28
Tate & Lyle	4.41	4.35	4.39	4.37
Tesco	2.72	2.62	2.62	2.68
Thames Water	4.97	4.84	4.92	4.90
Thorn EMI	10.67	10.60	10.66	10.63
3i Group	3.65	3.60	3.60	3.61
TI Group	3.65	3.58	3.58	3.60
Tomkins	2.41	2.35	2.39	2.38
TSB Group	2.43	2.36	2.42	2.37
Unilever	12.17	11.90	12.10	12.06
Utd Biscuits	3.42	3.38	3.40	3.38
Utd News	5.16	4.94	5.10	5.10
Vendome uts	4.64	4.58	4.64	4.55
Vodafone	2.07	2.02	2.07	2.04
Warburg	7.34	7.20	7.31	7.30
Wellcome	10.50	10.40	10.50	10.45
Whitbread	5.52	5.40	5.52	5.40
Williams Hdgs	3.37	3.32	3.37	3.32
Wolseley	3.77	3.72	3.72	3.73
Yorkshire Elec	6.45	6.14	6.33	6.35
Zeneca	8.94	8.80	8.88	8.88

FT-SE 100 Index: 3153.40
Previous: 3136.40

Madrid

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	12690	12020	12690	12000
ACESA	1005	998	1005	957
Argentaria	3720	3650	3720	3715
BBV	3190	3155	3180	3170
Banesto	840	828	835	834
Bankinter	10050	9910	10050	9990
Bco Central Hisp	2870	2820	2870	2840
Bco Exterior	3500	3465	3485	3495
Bco Popular	16330	16200	16200	16390
Bco Santander	4360	4255	4330	4290
CEPSA	3055	2955	2955	3050
Corp Mapfre	5200	5000	5200	5150
Dragados	1550	1520	1540	1540
Endesa	5180	5090	5150	5120
FECSA	609	602	607	607
Fomento Const	10200	9800	10000	10200
Gas Natural	10640	10120	10500	10200
Hidroel Cantab	3260	3220	3255	3220
Iberdrola	740	720	739	722
Pryca	2000	1945	1980	1950
Repsol	3565	3505	3535	3515
Sevillana Elec	572	563	570	568
Tabacalera	3890	3655	3815	3700
Telefonica	1575	1555	1565	1565
Union Fenosa	475	462	470	464
Valenc Cement	1600	1600	1600	1605

Stock Exchange Index: 265.20
Previous: 264.06

Manila

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	25.50	25	25	26
Ayala Land	29	28	28	29
Manila Elec A	232	229	231	230
Metro Bank	475	455	475	462.50
Petron	17.25	16.75	17.25	17
Phil Long Dist	1455	1445	1450	1455
San Miguel A	84.50	84	84	84.50
San Miguel B	112	108	108	110
SM Prime Hdg	7.30	7.10	7.30	7.20

PSE Index: 2262.94
Previous: 2275.32

Mexico

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	50.30	49.00	49.00	49.00
Cemex B	13.56	12.10	13.24	11.98
Cifra C	7.10	6.68	6.98	6.48
Empresas ICA	36.20	32.50	34.90	30.40
Emp Moderna	16.10	15.50	15.84	15.50
Femsa	10.30	9.50	10.14	9.40
Gpo Carso A1	26.25	24.30	25.60	24.10
Televisa CPO	53.60	52.50	52.50	50.10
TelMex L	9.82	9.38	9.70	9.16
Tribasa CPO	19.00	19.00	19.00	17.50

Bolsa Index: 1722.56
Previous: 1615.70

Milan

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	16210	15755	16210	15830
Bca Comm Ital	3280	3160	3175	3200
Bca Naz Agricol	1749	1595	1640	1710
Bca Naz Lavoro	12600	12400	12500	12300
Bca Pop Novara	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	8250
Bca di Roma	1311	1253	1299	1280
Bco Ambrosiano	5355	5270	5340	5208
Benetton	14750	14170	14750	14300
Credito Italiano	1589	1537	1589	1565
Enichem Aug.	3590	3300	3300	3550
Fiat	6425	6250	6415	6240
Fondiaria	8600	7910	8550	8100
Generali Assic	37650	36850	37600	37050
IFIL	5785	5605	5785	5650
Italcementi	9390	9210	9375	9220
Italgas	3815	3680	3815	3690
Mediobanca	11720	11390	11715	11460
Montedison	1113	1084	1105	1098
Olivetti	1738	1651	1677	1726
Pirelli	2080	2040	2080	2030
RAS	15550	15100	15450	15240
Rinascente	8240	8105	8150	8105
S Paolo Torino	8985	8750	8985	8945
SIP	3960	3850	3930	3880
SME	4105	4000	4090	3985
Standa	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	33500
Stet	4415	4310	4385	4345
Toro Assic	22900	22000	22000	22700

MIB Telematico: 9528.00
Previous: 9419.00

Montreal

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15¾
Bank Montreal	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extendicare	23½	23½	23½	22¾
Gaz Metro	13	12⅞	13	13
Gt-West Lifeco	25½	25½	25⅝	25⅝
Hees Intl Bcp	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
Hudsons Bay	27¾	27½	27⅝	27½
Imasco	45½	45	45⅜	45
Investors Grp	17¼	17¼	17¼	16¾
Labatt (John)	20¾	20½	20¾	20½
Loblaw Cos	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	25⅛
Molson A	20	19⅝	19¾	19⅝
Natl Bk Canada	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
Oshawa A	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20¼
Pancdn Petlm	42	42	42	39¾
Power Corp	19½	19⅜	19½	19⅜
Power Finl	31¾	31⅛	31¾	31⅝
Quebecor B	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19⅝
Rogers Comm B	18½	18⅜	18½	18½
Royal Bk Cda	29½	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝
Sears Canada	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
Shell Cda A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	42
Southam	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Stelco A	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Triton Finl A	3⅝	3.65	3⅝	3⅝

Industrials Index: 2093.53
Previous: 2047.96

Oslo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	78	76	77.50	76.50
Bergesen Dy B	132	130.50	132	132
Christiania Bk	12.50	12.10	12.40	12.30
Den Norske Bk	17.30	16.90	17.20	17.10
Df Norsk Luft	239	237.50	238	240
Dyno Indust	161	155	156	158
Elkem	75.50	75	75	75
Hafslund A	126.50	124	125.50	127
Kvaerner	272.50	268	270	270
Leif Hoegh	84	84	84	85
Norsk Hydro	232	229.50	231.50	230.50
Norske Skog A	193	187	189	190
Orkla	229.50	227.50	229.50	228.50
Rieber A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	140
Saga Petlm B	74.50	74	74	73.50
Schibsted	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	75
UniStorebr A	22	21.60	22	21.80

OBX Stock Index: 363.25
Previous: 362.71

Paris

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	568	552	564	562
AGF	159	153.30	158.80	155
Air Liquide	769	752	769	758
Alcatel Alsth	417	409.60	414.40	414.10
Axa	257	249.10	256	257.50
Bancaire	538	526	538	532
BNP	229.70	222.10	227.70	227
Bouygues	534	518	525	514
Canal Plus	596	577	594	591
Carrefour	2365	2323	2364	2322
CCF	207	200.50	203.10	203.50
CarnaudMB	184	175.10	181.60	175
Credit Local cl	398.60	390.20	391.30	392.50
Credit Lyon PC	230	218.10	226	232
Danone	793	784	792	784
Elf-Aquitaine	369.60	361	369.60	364.30
Eridania BS	764	746	764	749
Euro Disney	12	11.65	11.75	11.65
Eurotunnel uts	19.25	18.50	18.75	18.85
Gen. Eaux	493.60	474.50	493.60	483.10
Havas	357.50	351.20	357	352
Lafarge Cop	351.20	342.10	351.20	341.10
Legrand	6890	6700	6800	6780
L'oreal	1260	1246	1260	1252
LVMH	910	884	905	888
Lyon. Eaux	433	426.30	432	428.90
Michelin B	198	192.60	193.20	196
Navig Mixte	970	953	957	975
Paribas A	293	288.10	291	293.40
Pechiney Intl	119.80	116.10	116.10	120
Pernod Ricard	339.90	333.60	339.90	333.40
Peugeot Cit	648	627	648	629
Pinault-Print	1095	1071	1095	1070
Promodes	1105	1082	1105	1088
Renault	164.90	161	164.90	161.30
Rh-Poulenc A	110.80	108.20	110.10	109.50
Roussel-Uclaf	710	698	702	703
Sanofi	279	273.50	279	272.50
Schneider	332.70	324.10	331.50	328
Ste Generale	526	514	522	519
St Gobain	579	568	568	574
St Louis	1475	1435	1469	1449
Suez	245	239.60	243.90	242.10
Thomson CSF	130	122.60	130	123.50
Total B	287.90	282	285.90	279
UAP	117.50	112.50	117.30	117.70
Valeo	253.90	250	250	257

CAC-40 Index: 1817.29
Previous: 1795.46

São Paulo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	10.90	10.50	10.55	10.40
Banespa Pfd	5	4.92	5	4.90
Bradesco Pfd	6.20	6.10	6.15	6.10
Brahma Pfd	227	225.80	226.29	225
Cemig Pfd	72.50	68.50	72	68.50
CESP Pfd	34.90	34	34.90	32.29
Eletrobras B	208	195	208	191.99
Itaubanco Pfd	221	220	221	213
Light	285	279	282.89	275
Paranapan Pfd	12.99	12.61	12.65	12.65
Petrobras Pfd	74	71.01	73.50	70.98
Sid Nacional	20.88	20	20.60	19.21
Souza Cruz	4710	4680	4690	4800
Telebras Pfd	27.10	25.30	27.10	25.30
Telesp Pfd	104	100	104	99
Usiminas Pfd	1.14	1.10	1.13	1.09
CVRD Pfd	136	131	135	133

Bovespa Index: 32991.08
Previous: 31456.80

Seoul

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	11100	10700	11100	11300
Hyundai Eng	38600	37800	38400	38100
Hyundai Motor	44100	42400	44100	42500
Korea El Pwr	29100	28200	28900	28100
Korea Mob Tel	454500	438900	438900	448900
LG Electronics	33800	31800	32900	31600
Pohang Iron St	70000	68000	69200	68000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Singapore

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	8.50	8.40	8.45	8.60
City Devlts	7.20	7.05	7.10	7.30
Cycle Carriage	11.70	11.40	11.60	11.80
DBS	9.75	9.70	9.70	9.80
DBS Land	3.58	3.50	3.54	3.58
Fraser & Neave	14.80	14.50	14.50	14.80
Hong Leong Fin	3.80	3.76	3.80	3.74
Jard Matheson *	8.80	8.55	8.70	8.80
Jard Strategic *	3.78	3.64	3.68	3.80
Keppel	11.20	11	11.10	11.30
Natsteel	3	2.86	2.89	2.99
Neptune Orient	1.71	1.68	1.70	1.71
OCBC foreign	14	13.50	13.80	14.10
O'Sea Union Bk	6.30	6.25	6.25	6.30
Sembawang	9.60	9.50	9.60	9.70
Sing Airlines F	14.10	13.80	13.90	14.10
Sing Auto F	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	2.86
Sing Petlm	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.06
Sing Press F	23.40	23	23.30	23.60
Sing Shipbldg	2.53	2.51	2.53	2.53
Sing Telecomm	2.75	2.68	2.70	2.75
Straits Steam	4.62	4.52	4.52	4.60
Utd Industrial	1.20	1.16	1.19	1.19
Utd O'Sea Bk F	14.50	14.20	14.40	14.30
Wing Tai Hdgs	2.21	2.19	2.20	2.20

*: In U.S. dollars.

Straits Times Index: 2054.55
Previous: 2078.55

Stockholm

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	77.50	76	77.50	76.50
Asea AF	565	557	563	561
AssiDoman F	162	161	162	160.50
Astra AF	195.50	193.50	195.50	193
Atlas Copco AF	91.50	89.50	90	91
Avesta F	67	63.50	66.50	63.50
Electrolux BF	344	339	341.50	347
Ericsson BF	446	435.50	446	432
Gambro BF	86.50	84.50	86.50	86
Hennes BF	440	438	440	439
Incentive AF	272	266	272	269
Investor BF	193	189	191	192
Kinnevik BF	233	227	233	228
MoDo BF	329	326	328	327
Pharmacia AF	132	131	131.50	131
Sandvik BF	118.50	116.50	118.50	116.50
SCA BF	122.50	117.50	121.50	119
S-E Banken AF	38.20	37.30	38.10	37.90
Skandia Fors F	118.50	116	117.50	118
Skanska BF	145.50	144	145	144.50
SKF BF	127.50	125.50	127	126.50
SSAB BF	297	295.50	295.50	296.50
Stora AF	433	425	431.50	426
Sv Handles AF	91	89	90.50	88.50
Sydkraft AF	115	114.50	114.50	115
Trelleborg BF	90	87.50	90	87
Volvo BF	124.50	121.50	124	121.50

SX 16 Index: 1546.70
Previous: 1525.75

Sydney

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	9.34	9.23	9.26	9.36
ANZ Bking	4.86	4.79	4.86	4.88
BHP	18.24	18	18.10	18.24
Boral	3.50	3.45	3.50	3.46
Brambles Ind.	12.66	12.52	12.60	12.52
BTR Nylex	2.38	2.33	2.37	2.32
Burns Philp	3.17	3.12	3.15	3.11
CBA	9.29	9.15	9.27	9.17
CC Amatil	8.50	8.45	8.50	8.50
Coles Myer	4.53	4.45	4.52	4.48
Comalco	4.35	4.30	4.35	4.35
CRA Ltd	17.78	17.70	17.74	17.70
CSR	4.41	4.35	4.40	4.35
Fosters Brew	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.12
GIO Australia	2.55	2.50	2.52	2.50
Goodman Fld	1.19	1.17	1.19	1.16
ICI Australia	9	8.95	8.95	8.96
John Fairfax	2.78	2.75	2.76	2.78
Lend Lease	16.24	16.06	16.06	16.20
Mayne Nickless	6.06	6	6.04	6.06
MIM Hdgs	1.81	1.78	1.81	1.79
Nat Aust Bank	11.40	11.14	11.30	11.16
News Corp	6.38	6.24	6.32	6.40
North Ltd	3.10	3.05	3.09	3.07
Pacific Dunlop	2.87	2.77	2.86	2.79
Pioneer Intl	3.17	3.14	3.16	3.14
Placer Pacific	3	2.95	2.98	2.98
Santos	3.59	3.54	3.57	3.53
Southcorp	2.79	2.76	2.78	2.79
Wesfarmers	8.50	8.40	8.40	8.40
Wstrn Mining	6.88	6.80	6.83	6.75
Westfield Trt	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.33
Westpac Bking	4.94	4.88	4.92	4.90
Woodside Pet	5.40	5.29	5.38	5.28
Woolworths	2.94	2.91	2.93	2.92

All Ordinaries Index: 1897.20
Previous: 1890.50

Taipei

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	57	56	57	57
Cathay Life Ins	175	172	172	175
Chang Hwa Bk	173	170	171	172
China Steel	27.40	27.10	27.10	27.40
China Trust	56	55	55	55
Evergreen	51.50	50.50	50.50	50.50
Far East Text	39.40	39	39.10	39.10
First Bank	173	170	170	173
Formosa CF	38.20	37.60	37.60	37.80
Hua Nan Bk	207	202	203	206
Hualon Teljran	35.40	34.80	35.10	34.80
ICBC	88.50	87	87	87.50
President Ent	52.50	51.50	52	51.50
Taiwan Cemt	53.50	53	53	53
Tatung	62	60.50	62	60.50

Stock Market Index: 6433.44
Previous: 6441.85

Tokyo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asahi Glass	1010	996	1010	1000
Bank of Tokyo	1280	1170	1210	1290
Bk Yokohama	717	678	690	670
Bridgestone	1290	1270	1270	1290
Canon	1350	1320	1330	1360
Chiba Bank	768	756	768	746
Chubu Elec	2350	2300	2320	2360
Chugoku Elec	2220	2180	2200	2220
Dai Nipp Print	1410	1350	1410	1370
Daiei	1030	992	1020	1010
Daiichi Kang	1590	1460	1550	1580
Daiwa Bank	810	807	807	810
Daiwa House	1450	1430	1440	1430
Daiwa Sec	915	880	910	924
Fanuc	3440	3380	3420	3430
Fuji Bank	1690	1600	1690	1710
Fuji Photo	1940	1880	1940	1900
Fujitsu	798	781	798	798
Hitachi	822	799	822	822
Honda Motor	1380	1340	1380	1350
IBJ	2010	1850	1940	2020
IHI	374	365	370	370
Itochu	507	481	501	508
Ito-Yokado	4190	4120	4160	4180
JAL	584	560	569	590
Jusco	1600	1540	1560	1560
Kajima	810	780	810	795
Kansai Elec	2130	2090	2130	2120
Kao	997	990	992	999
Kawa Steel	309	299	306	309
KDD	7090	6900	6950	7000
Kinki Nipp Ry	750	734	740	745
Kirin Brewery	990	942	979	991
Kobe Steel	232	220	226	230
Komatsu	600	565	579	595
Kubota	595	580	595	590
Kyocera	6200	6010	6200	6090
Kyushu Elec	2240	2220	2240	2230
LTCB	750	705	750	733
Marubeni	435	415	430	438
Marui	1270	1210	1270	1240
Matsu Elec Ind	1260	1230	1260	1250
Matsu Elec Wk	956	951	953	957
Mitsubishi	992	977	978	997
Mitsubishi Bk	1920	1800	1860	1930
Mitsubishi Ch	441	424	438	444
Mitsubishi El	601	583	601	595
Mitsubishi Est	910	880	906	902
Mitsubishi Hvy	562	551	555	562
Mitsubishi Mat	775	756	763	777
Mitsubishi Tr	1160	1050	1160	1140
Mitsui	633	614	618	631
Mitsui Fudosn	949	921	947	941
Mitsui Trust	771	740	768	760
Murata Mfg	3190	3140	3170	3170
NEC	874	854	874	867
New Oji Paper	896	866	881	904
Nikko Sec	750	710	749	725
Nintendo	5120	5090	5100	5100
Nipp Credit Bk	442	433	442	447
Nipp Express	808	790	808	800
Nippon Oil	552	543	550	544
Nippon Paper	577	552	560	578
Nippon Steel	307	293	307	306
Nippon Yusen	523	505	510	522
Nippondenso	1700	1670	1690	1690
Nissan Motor	635	625	634	641
NKK	225	206	222	217
Nomura Sec	1500	1440	1500	1460
NTT	7030a	6850a	7010a	7010a
Obayashi	660	647	655	661
Odakyu El Ry	703	680	690	704
Ono Pharm	4400	4400	4400	4500
Osaka Gas	353	344	345	348
Ricoh	738	726	735	735
Sakura Bk	1030	971	1010	1040
Sankyo	2100	2030	2100	2080
Sanwa Bank	1610	1520	1570	1630
Sanyo Elec	442	432	442	437
Secom	5220	5100	5110	5250
Seibu Rwy	2860	2800	2810	2850
Sekisui House	1080	1070	1080	1080
Seven-Eleven	6050	5850	5920	6090
Sharp	1360	1320	1360	1360
Shimizu	824	801	806	806
Shin-etsu Ch	1490	1440	1460	1480
Shizuoka Bk	945	931	942	943
Sony	4100	3990	4070	4060
Sumitomo	796	773	789	797
Sumitomo Bk	1670	1570	1630	1700
Sumit Chem	423	412	423	424
Sumitomo Elec	1010	981	1010	1000
Sumit Metal	245	234	245	252
Sumit Trust	1060	980	1050	1080
Taisei	574	551	564	570
Taisho Pharm	1590	1530	1540	1590
Takeda Chem	1040	1000	1020	1020
TDK	3900	3770	3830	3880
Tohoku El Pwr	2300	2270	2280	2310
Tokai Bank	970	933	970	953
Tokio Marine	968	940	945	970
Tokyo El Pwr	2560	2520	2560	2540
Tokyo Gas	370	355	370	366
Tokyu	565	551	559	564
Tonen	1360	1330	1360	1390
Toppan Print	1110	1080	1100	1100
Toray Ind	555	540	545	555
Toshiba	568	540	553	545
Toyo Seikan	2760	2710	2760	2780
Toyo Trust	739	708	716	720
Toyota Motor	1650	1620	1630	1640
Yamaichi Sec	558	516	548	541
Yamanouchi	1930	1900	1910	1940
Yasuda Fire	570	554	560	569
Yasuda Trust	595	570	594	565

a: x 100

Nikkei 225: 15749.80
Previous: 15813.40

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	20	19.38	19.88	19.38
Air Canada	7.13	7	7	7.13
Alberta Energy	19.63	19.38	19.50	19.50
Alcan Alum	37.75	37	37.25	37.13
Avenor A	28.63	28.38	28.50	28.38
Bk Nova Scotia	27.38	27	27.25	27.50
Barrick Gold	33.50	33	33.38	33.63
BCE	46	45.63	45.88	45.75
BC Telecomm	24.25	24	24.25	24.13
Bombardier B	27.50	26.75	27.50	26.88
Bramalea	0.22	0.11	0.20	0.21
Brascan A	19	18.63	19	18.75
Cameco	37.75	36.50	37.75	36.13
CIBC	34.50	34	34.50	34.38
Cdn Nat Res	16.63	16	16.63	16
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dofasco	18.38	17.88	18.38	18.25
Domon Ind B	10.50	9.50	10.25	10
Du Pont Cda A	19	18.25	18.50	18.75
Echo Bay Mines	13.88	13.50	13.88	13.88
Empire Co. A	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.38
Falconbridge	24.38	23.50	23.50	23.75
Fletcher Chall A	19.75	19.25	19.75	19.50
Franco Nevada	63.25	62.50	63.25	62.50
Guardian Cap A	9.50	9.25	9.38	9
Hemlo Gold	13.88	13.50	13.63	13.88
Horsham	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	18.63
Imperial Oil	50	49.25	50	49.63
Inco	38.88	38.38	38.38	38.25
IPL Energy	30	29.88	30	30.13
Laidlaw A	11.88	11.75	11.75	11.88
Laidlaw B	12	11.75	12	11.88
Loewen Group	38.75	37.25	38.75	37.38
Lon Insur Gp	25	24.75	24.75	25
Macmill Bldl	17.88	17.63	17.88	17.63
Magna Intl A	52.25	50.50	52.25	51
Maple Leaf Fds	14.75	14.63	14.63	14.63
Moore	27	26.38	27	26.25
Newbridge Net	48	47.25	47.88	47.13
Noranda Inc	24.13	23.63	24	23.63
Noranda Forest	12	11.75	12	11.88
Norcen Energy	16.88	16.63	16.88	16.88
Nthern Telecom	56	54.75	55.88	54.75
Nova	12.13	11.75	12.13	11.75
Onex	13.25	13	13.25	13
Placer Dome	32.25	31.75	32	32.13
Potash Sask	66	62.88	66	63.25
Provigo	6.25	6.13	6.25	6
PWA	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
Quebecor Print	16.88	16.63	16.63	16.88
Renaissance	29	28.50	28.88	28.38
Rio Algom	25.25	25.13	25.13	25
Seagram Co	45	44.63	44.88	44.75
Stone Consold	17.63	17.38	17.50	17.50
Talisman Eny	24.75	24.38	24.50	24.38
Teleglobe	20.88	20.63	20.88	20.50
Telus	17	16.75	16.88	16.75
Thomson	18.13	17.88	18	18
TorDom Bank	20.50	20.25	20.50	20.63
Transalta	14.13	13.88	14.13	13.88
TransCda Pipe	18.75	18.50	18.75	18.63
Utd Dominion	26.38	25.63	26.38	25.50
Utd Westburne	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
Westcoast Eny	21.63	21.25	21.25	21.38
Weston	41.75	41.13	41.75	41.63
Xerox Canada B	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.38

TSE Industrials: 4317.10
Previous: 4290.40

Vienna

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1559	1541	1545	1550
Bk Austria	800	800	800	803
Bund Vers Pfd	399	390	394	399
Creditanst PC	1748	1740	1748	1750
EA-Generali	2640	2615	2627	2640
EVN	1217	1207	1216	1215
Interunfall	1620	1620	1620	[illegible]
Lenzing	908	905	908	907
Leykam	444	434	438	446
OEMV	998	992	998	994
Oest Brau-Bet	551	549	551	550
Oest Elektriz	611	609	610	610
VA-Tech	1028	1018	1028	1019
Wiener Allianz	2300	2300	2300	2300
Wienerberger	3515	3504	3515	3510

ATX Index: 967.49
Previous: 967.12

Wellington

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.49	3.46	3.48	3.48
Brierly Invt	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04
Carter Holt ord	3.22	3.18	3.18	3.19
Fernz	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10
Fisher Paykel	3.95	3.90	3.90	3.95
Fletcher Chall	3.56	3.53	3.56	3.56
Fletcher For	2.15	2.08	2.15	2.08
Goodman Fder	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.30
Indep News	4.94	4.90	4.90	4.90
Lion Nathan	2.88	2.83	2.86	2.85
Nat Gas note	1.56	1.53	1.53	1.55
NZ Refining	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
Telecom NZ	5.67	5.64	5.64	5.65
Trust BR NZ	1.90	1.88	1.88	1.90
Wilson Horton	8.90	8.85	8.85	8.90

NZSE-40 Index: 1927.30
Previous: 1937.41

Zurich

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	210	206	210	205
Alusuisse R	625	612	625	617
Ares-Serono B	585	584	584	585
Baer Hdg B	1180	1165	1180	1160
Baloise Hdg R	2260	2240	2245	2250
BBC B	1081	1072	1078	1080
Bk Vision	1185	1175	1180	1163
Bobst B	1555	1550	1550	1580
Ciba Geigy R	745	715	745	711
CS Holdings B	463	455	462	454
Elektrowatt B	304	298	304	299
Fischer B	1370	1350	1365	1370
Hilti PC	850	840	840	850
Holderbank B	832	824	828	822
Landis Gyr R	700	693	693	705
Merkur Hdg R	323	321	322	322
Motor Colibus	1695	1670	1670	1690
Nestle R	1134	1118	1132	1140
Oerlikon R	100	96	99.50	97.50
Pargesa Hld B	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1190
PharmVisn B	4130	4075	4130	4100
Pirelli B	128	126	128	125
Roche Hdg PC	6470	6390	6420	6400
Sandoz R	753	736	753	714
SBC R	188	180.50	186	180
Schindler B	8100	8025	8075	8050
SGS B	1780	1715	1780	1725
SMH B	585	576	582	585
Sulzer R	698	688	698	690
Swiss Reinsur B	735	728	735	730
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Union Bank Deal With Shareholder Comes to Naught

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Union Bank of Switzerland said Friday that it had failed to resolve its legal dispute with its largest shareholder, Martin Ebner's BK Vision, shattering investors' hopes of a settlement.

Chairman Nikolaus Senn said the bank and BK Vision were approached by a group of shareholders, which hold roughly 10 percent of the bank's total capital, on a settlement.

The company said BK Vision refused the offer, which included financial compensation for registered shareholders. There was no comment from BK Vision.

UBS's bearer shares gained 3.6 percent Friday, amid speculation the dispute might have been settled, leaving the way open for UBS to introduce a controversial stock plan. The announcement that there was no resolution was made after the market closed.

The plan was for the bank to propose a capital increase of 90 million Swiss francs ($77.6 million). The offer would have excluded bearer shareholders but offered favorable subscription rights to registered shareholders as a form of compensation.

UBS also offered to reduce the number of directors on its board, a long-standing demand from Mr. Ebner.

In exchange, BK Vision would have had to drop all its lawsuits.

Peter Nobel, a professor, tried to negotiate a settlement between the two parties, UBS said.

"The decision to agree to such a settlement was not an easy one for UBS," Mr. Senn said, "since the bank is confident of ultimately winning the current legal battle."

He said the compromise proposal remained valid for the time being.

BK Vision, which is controlled by Mr. Ebner, owns 18 percent of UBS registered shares and 2.7 percent of the bearer shares.

Last November, shareholders narrowly approved a proposal by the bank to create a single class of bearer shares.

BK Vision has challenged the plan and blocked its implementation in court, arguing that it would dilute the voting power of registered shareholders.

UBS has so far lost the court decisions, the last of which upheld a previous ruling blocking the introduction of the share structure. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

Arbed Returns to Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Arbed SA, the Luxembourg-based steel maker, said Friday that its 1994 net profit rose to 414 million Luxembourg francs ($14 million) from a 5.7 billion franc loss in 1993.

The company said the result was achieved despite its withdrawal from the cement business.

Arbed had previously said that increases in sales and prices for long- and flat-steel products would improve its results for 1994. Sales increased 7 percent, to 205.7 billion francs from 192 billion francs a year earlier.

Arbed's shares fell 100 francs, to 3,910 francs, in Brussels after the results were announced.

Arbed said that operating profit rose to 7.7 billion francs, compared with an operating loss of 1.3 billion francs in 1993.

Steel production at Arbed's European and Brazilian plants increased 8 percent, to 8.4 million tons, the company said. Some of the rise was due to Arbed's acquisition of a majority stake in Germany's Stahlwerke Bremen AG, which produced 3.1 million tons in 1994.

Some financial analysts praised the results, noting that Arbed's chairman, Joseph Kinsch, had said a year ago that the company only hoped to break even in 1994. Arbed is the fifth-largest steel maker in Europe. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

What Venue for Leeson?

Where He'll Face Trial Is Up in the Air

Bloomberg Business News

FRANKFURT — As evidence mounts linking management failures in Barings PLC with the collapse of the British banking company, the question of where Nicholas Leeson will stand trial for his part in its demise is becoming complex.

Specialists in international business law said Singapore's strict penal system would deter Germany from shipping the former trader back there.

But it is unclear whether British authorities could gather enough evidence against Mr. Leeson to support his extradition to Britain.

"He's a British citizen, and after all, the damage was to a British bank," said Stanley Arkin, an American lawyer specializing in international extradition. "An attorney could say: 'This is a bad guy, but the charges put him more in the category of a financial miscreant.' These are good arguments against Singapore."

Mr. Leeson's own position is clear. Having been held by German police since arriving in Frankfurt on March 2 on a flight from Brunei, a week after Barings's trading losses came to light, he has made clear he wants to stand trial in Britain, where lawyers maintain he would face more sympathetic treatment than in Singapore.

He has hired one of Germany's leading criminal lawyers, Eberhard Kempf, to plead his case.

Mr. Kempf has taken part in some of Germany's most notorious white-collar crime cases. He said it was "inappropriate" to comment on Mr. Leeson's case "before we know exactly what charges he is facing and where."

Mr. Leeson has been blamed by Barings for placing unauthorized bets on the benchmark Japanese stock index. The trades went disastrously wrong, causing losses of about $1.35 billion for the bank.

He is entering his fourth week in Frankfurt-Hoechst prison, where he is being held under a provisional warrant issued by Singaporean police.

Singapore has until May 3 to file a full arrest warrant, having already provided evidence to support charges carrying a seven-year custodial sentence.

The German State Superior Court must decide whether Singapore has grounds to request Mr. Leeson's extradition. A decision to extradite must also be approved by the German government.

Mr. Kempf has said in the past that the defense's "best hope" is to push Britain to seek Mr. Leeson's extradition.

London's Serious Fraud Office has to gather evidence to support a charge that would carry a prison sentence of at least 12 months before it can file for Mr. Leeson's extradition.

"That's a big burden of proof on us," an office spokesman said.

Dick Ferguson, chairman of the Criminal Bar Association for England and Wales, said the office may be having difficulties extracting information on Mr. Leeson from Singapore police. "They have all the evidence," he said.

There is increasing evidence that Mr. Leeson did not act in isolation. On March 21, the Bank of England's top banking supervisor gave the strongest indication yet that investigators believed more than one person responsible for the collapse of Barings, citing a "severe and dramatic breakdown" of control in the Singapore office.

Lawyers agree that Mr. Leeson would risk harsh treatment in Singapore.

"Singapore's prison system is effective and very stringent," Mr. Ferguson said. "He would clearly have a better existence both before trial and during a prison sentence in the U.K."

If Mr. Leeson does go to Singapore, the British consulate there would not be able to influence his prison conditions.

Asked whether he was concerned that Mr. Leeson could face corporal punishment in Singapore, James Gardner, a spokesman for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, answered: "If that's the law of the country, then that's the law of the country."

That risk could force Britain's hand, Mr. Arkin said. "The issue of his punishment would start to override the issue of his conduct," he said. "That's in nobody's interests, especially not the U.K.'s."

Mr. Leeson's British lawyer said in early March that his client was prepared to pass on information to help the Serious Fraud Office's inquiry into Barings's collapse. He said Mr. Leeson had given him "some very interesting information" on Barings executives. That information could be used as a trade-off for an extradition request, lawyers said.

■ Malaysia Arrests 2 Over Missing Paper

Police in Malaysia arrested two more employees of a courier service Friday in connection with missing stock certificates worth 5 million ringgit ($2 million) sent by Baring Securities in Singapore to its Malaysian sister company, according to the Bernama news agency, the Associated Press reported from Kuala Lumpur.

Police arrested two other employees of the company Thursday. The securities were discovered missing Monday from three bags stored in the courier company's office in a suburb of Kuala Lumpur.

> **'He's a British citizen, and after all, the damage was to a British bank. These are good arguments against Singapore.'**
>
> **Stanley Arkin, a lawyer specializing in extradition.**

Porsche Eliminates Its Loss in First Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STUTTGART — Porsche AG, the German sports-car maker, said Friday that it broke even in the first half of its 1995 financial year as export sales grew steadily, particularly in the United States.

Porsche said sales grew by 20 percent, to 1.18 billion Deutsche marks ($843.0 million), for the six-month period ended Jan. 31, compared with first-half sales of 980 million DM in the 1993 financial year.

Unit sales, including cars Porsche made for fellow German automakers Audi AG and Mercedes-Benz AG, jumped 43 percent over the period, to 10,043 vehicles.

The company's preferred shares fell 3 DM, to 560 DM, on the results.

Porsche said sales in the key U.S. market soared 89 percent, to 3,293 cars, while sales in other export markets were up 14 percent, at 2,953. Domestic sales rose 41 percent, to 3,797.

Wendelin Wiedeking, Porsche's chairman, said earlier this month that car sales were running better than forecast, which would help compensate for the strong mark and the weak dollar.

Analysts said the company's current turnaround was due to stringent cost cutting and to the success of its new 911 Carrera model. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

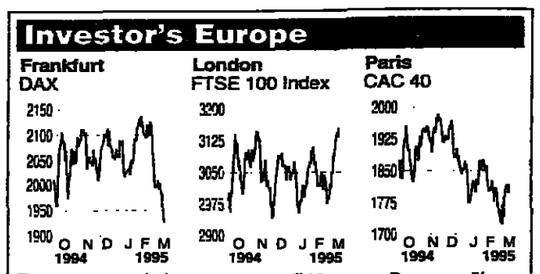
■ Mercedes to 'Clean Up'

Mercedes-Benz AG said it was "cleaning up" its operations in Eastern Europe to prevent being swindled again by a former executive alleged to have cheated the company out of at least 2.3 million DM, Bloomberg Business news reported from Stuttgart.

"The entire sales distribution system in East Europe is under review," said Detlef May, a Mercedes spokesman.

Mr. May said Mercedes filed fraud charges against its former executive responsible for exports to Eastern Europe. The company said the executive routed cars destined for Eastern Europe to Japan, where prices were 20 percent higher, and pocketed the difference in the sales price.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	391.06	388.33	+0.70
Brussels	Stock Exchange	6,778.90	6,828.32	-0.72
Frankfurt	DAX	1,925.42	1,936.07	-0.55
Copenhagen	Stock Market	338.02	340.24	-0.65
Helsinki	HEX General	1,585.36	1,596.84	-0.72
Oslo	OBX	363.25	362.71	+0.15
London	FTSE 100	3,153.40	3,136.40	+0.54
Madrid	Stock Exchange	265.20	264.06	+0.43
Milan	MIBTEL	9,528.00	9,419.00	+1.16
Paris	CAC 40	1,817.29	1,795.66	+1.20
Stockholm	SX 16	1,546.70	1,525.75	+1.37
Vienna	ATX	967.49	967.12	+0.04
Zurich	SPI	1,650.73	1,628.30	+1.38

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Glaxo PLC** is planning to launch two jumbo bonds of more than $1 billion each to provide long-term financing for its $15 billion takeover of **Wellcome PLC**, a rival British drugmaker.
- **Rolls-Royce PLC** said it planned to sell new shares to raise £331 million ($528 million) to pay for its acquisition of **Allison Engine Co.**, a U.S. turboprop-engine maker.
- **Britain's** trade gap shrank in 1994 to the lowest level for nine years, with the current-account deficit at just £168 million, compared with £11.8 billion in 1993.
- **Koninklijke PTT Nederland NV**, said 1994 profit at the Dutch postal and telecommunications company, rose nearly 15 percent, to 2.04 billion guilders ($1.29 billion) because of cost savings and economic recovery.
- **Telecom Italia SpA** complained to the stock market regulator, **Consob**, that a recent 3 percent drop in its stock was caused when the **Antitrust Authority** recommended that Telecom delay its planned April 1 start of a new cellular phone service.
- **Moody's Investors Service Inc.** said it might lower the long-term debt ratings of **Alcatel Alsthom** because the sale of state-owned European telecommunications companies threatens Alcatel's market share.
- **Crédit du Nord**, a bank subsidiary of **Compagnie Financière de Paribas**, suffered its third straight loss-making year in 1994 with a loss of 487 million francs ($97 million) because of higher provisions set aside on activities the bank is planning to discontinue.
- **Metallgesellschaft AG** shareholders have approved measures to change the company's capital structure.
- **Villeroy & Boch AG**, said cost-cutting helped the German ceramics maker return to a pretax profit in 1994 of 58.9 million Deutsche marks ($42.1 million) after a loss of 22 million DM.
- **Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie AS**, the Czech airline said it narrowed its loss in 1994 by about 1 billion koruna ($38.0 million), to around 560 million koruna, after taking emergency loans.
- **Electrolux AB** said it would cancel the planned spinoff of its wholly owned aluminum unit **Graenges AB** because it could not get the price it sought.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Grains

CORN (CBOT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 95	2.49	2.46½	2.46¾	—0.00½	107,195
Jul 95	2.55¼	2.52½	2.53		109,684
Sep 95	2.58¼	2.56¼	2.56½	—0.00¼	21,308
Dec 95	2.62¾	2.59½	2.59¾	—0.00½	91,399
Mar 96	2.68¾	2.66	2.66	—0.00½	8,564
May 96	2.72½	2.70¼	2.70½	—0.00¼	477
Jul 96	2.74½	2.72	2.72¼	—0.00½	4,488
Dec 96	2.56½	2.55	2.55½	+0.00¾	2,622

Est. sales 32,000 Thu's. sales 29,718
Thu's open int 345,835 up 77

WHEAT (CBOT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 95	3.53	3.49	3.51¼	—0.01¾	21,876
Jul 95	3.43	3.40½	3.42½	-0.02	23,450
Sep 95	3.49	3.46½	3.48½	-0.03	3,457
Dec 95	3.59½	3.57½	3.59½	+0.02¼	2,632
Mar 96	3.64	3.62¼	3.64	+0.01	118
Jul 96			3.35¼	+0.02¼	27

Est. sales 16,000 Thu's. sales 11,361
Thu's open int 51,568 off 1200

SOYBEANS (CBOT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 95	5.81½	5.77½	5.78½	—0.01½	45,439
Jul 95	5.92½	5.88½	5.89¼	—0.01¾	50,384
Aug 95	5.97	5.93½	5.92½	—0.01¾	6,294
Sep 95	5.99	5.95½	5.95¾	—0.01¾	3,762
Nov 95	6.06½	6.03½	6.04¼	—0.00¼	28,820
Jan 96	6.14	6.11	6.11	—0.01	2,039
Mar 96	6.21½	6.19	6.20	—0.00½	480
May 96			6.24		97
Jul 96	6.30	6.27	6.28	—0.00½	753
Nov 96	6.11½	6.06¼	6.08¾	-0.01¼	1,239

Est. sales 30,000 Thu's. sales 27,831
Thu's open int 139,316 off 767

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT)
100 tons- dollars per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 95	167.00	165.60	166.50	-0.20	35,783
Jul 95	171.40	170.40	170.80		29,994
Aug 95	173.60	172.50	172.70	—0.10	7,690
Sep 95	175.40	174.50	174.70	—0.20	5,224
Oct 95	176.90	176.00	176.00	—0.30	9,044
Dec 95	179.90	179.00	179.20	—0.20	12,894
Jan 96	181.30	179.50	179.50	—0.50	719

Est. sales 14,000 Thu's. sales 11,216
Thu's open int 101,348

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT)
60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 95	26.71	26.47	26.55	—0.16	29,681
Jul 95	26.27	26.06	26.14	—0.13	22,342
Aug 95	26.10	25.90	25.95	—0.15	8,109
Sep 95	25.90	25.75	25.81	—0.12	6,370
Oct 95	25.75	25.55	25.65	—0.10	6,646
Dec 95	25.50	25.32	25.42	—0.09	13,558
Jan 96	25.35	25.22	25.23	—0.05	378
Mar 96	25.25	25.10	25.10	—0.05	243
May 96			25.25	-0.05	1
Jul 96			25.05	-0.05	2

Est. sales 18,000 Thu's. sales 12,581
Thu's open int 87,370 off 1160

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Apr 95	68.25	66.80	67.62	—0.48	33,580
Jun 95	63.37	62.15	62.77	—0.23	24,682
Aug 95	61.50	60.60	61.12	—0.13	9,355
Oct 95	63.10	61.95	62.57	—0.30	5,810
Dec 95	64.95	64.03	64.32	—0.48	2,594
Feb 96	65.85	65.35	65.22	—0.58	2,230
Apr 96	66.75	66.15	66.25	—0.45	622

Est. sales 23,397 Thu's. sales 22,352
Thu's open int 78,273 off 163

Food

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE)
112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 95	14.23	14.10	14.18		58,071
Jul 95	13.19	13.02	13.09	-0.03	37,382
Oct 95	12.17	12.08	12.12	—0.03	37,745
Mar 96	11.86	11.77	11.79	—0.07	13,133
May 96	11.63	11.60	11.62	—0.06	3,627
Jul 96			11.25	—0.06	3,712
Oct 96	11.17	11.12	11.06	—0.04	726

Est. sales 12,537 Thu's. sales 16,436
Thu's open int 154,295 off 205

COFFEE C (NCSE)
37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 95	168.40	161.60	167.60	-1.95	14,617
Jul 95	169.75	162.75	169.10	-1.45	9,515
Sep 95	171.25	165.30	170.80	-1.50	5,931
Dec 95	171.00	165.25	170.65	-0.90	5,698
Mar 96	171.00	166.00	170.65	-0.65	1,489
May 96	166.50	165.00	170.75	+1.25	59
Jul 96			170.75	+1.25	

Est. sales 11,425 Thu's. sales 11,602
Thu's open int 37,329 up 76

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN)
15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 95	104.25	101.30	103.20	—0.50	11,695
Jul 95	108.30	105.40	106.80	—1.05	5,343
Sep 95	111.50	109.20	110.15	—1.35	4,377
Nov 95	108.75	107.20	108.60	—1.25	7,277
Jan 96	111.30	109.00	109.95	—1.50	1,642
Mar 96	112.50	110.30	111.95	—1.00	
May 96			114.95	—0.50	22
Jul 96			117.95		

Est. sales 1,150 Thu's. sales 857
Thu's open int 25,552 up 4

COCOA (NCSE)
10 metric tons- $ per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 95	1304	1295	1301	1	34,310
Jul 95	1326	1320	1325	—1	13,520
Sep 95	1345	1345	1354	3	8,971
Dec 95	1383	1375	1381	3	5,990
Mar 96	1415	1401	1414	9	6,031
May 96			1425	3	4,602
Jul 96			1442	9	2,955
Sep 96			1463	9	2,734
Dec 96			1478	+9	1,552

Est. sales 6,634 Thu's. sales 10,687
Thu's open int 80,615 up 713

Metals

SILVER (NCMX)
5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Mar 95		470.5	459.8	—7.1	40
Apr 95			460.2	—7.3	
May 95	470.5	457.0	462.2	—7.3	62,791
Jul 95	476.0	462.5	467.4	—7.4	14,888
Sep 95	473.0	467.5	472.2	—7.6	11,263
Dec 95	488.5	474.0	479.9	—7.7	16,339
Jan 96			482.8	—7.7	
Mar 96	490.0	490.0	487.9	—7.8	10,074
May 96			493.4	—7.9	
Jul 96			498.9	—8.0	3,592
Sep 96			504.8	—8.1	
Dec 96			513.5	—8.2	
Jan 97			517.3	—8.2	

Est. sales 19,000 Thu's. sales 10,293
Thu's open int 129,701 off 645

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX)
25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Mar 95	143.00	142.10	143.00	+0.40	2,447
Apr 95	141.50	139.90	141.40	+1.00	1,864
May 95	139.10	137.40	138.90	+0.90	27,699
Jun 95	136.20	136.20	136.30	+0.90	631
Jul 95	134.10	132.80	134.15	+0.90	6,841
Aug 95	131.70	131.70	132.00	+0.90	375
Sep 95	130.00	129.00	129.90	+0.90	3,316
Oct 95			128.55	+0.90	
Dec 95	126.00	124.60	125.80	+0.90	2,969
Jan 96			124.50	+0.90	
Mar 96	121.50	120.60	122.00	+0.90	1,110
May 96			119.50	+0.90	
Jul 96			117.50	+0.90	196
Sep 96			116.50	+0.90	
Nov 96	126.00	125.70	127.10	+0.90	
Dec 96			116.00	+0.90	
Jan 97			116.25	+0.90	
Feb 97			123.15	+0.90	

Est. sales 9,000 Thu's. sales 10,062
Thu's open int 49,030 off 724

GOLD (NCMX)
100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Mar 95	377.30	377.30	382.90	—1.50	
Apr 95	384.50	382.00	382.70	—1.60	47,660
May 95			383.90	—1.60	
Jun 95	387.00	384.10	384.90	—1.80	39,487
Aug 95	390.50	387.80	388.10	—1.80	16,478
Oct 95			391.50	—1.80	4,805
Dec 95	397.20	394.30	395.00	—1.80	13,364
Feb 96			398.50	—1.80	
Apr 96			402.10	—1.90	5,270
Jun 96			405.90	—1.90	5,885
Aug 96			409.60	—1.90	
Oct 96			413.50	—1.90	
Dec 96			417.80	—1.90	3,948

Est. sales 62,000 Thu's. sales 41,807
Thu's open int 164,827 off 4088

LONDON METALS (LME)

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1845.50	1846.50	1817.00	1818.00
Forward	1873.50	1874.50	1852.00	1853.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2970.00	2971.00	2963.00	2964.00
Forward	2939.00	2940.00	2938.00	2939.00
LEAD Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	612.00	614.00	607.00	608.00
Forward	625.00	627.00	620.00	621.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	7750.00	7760.00	7705.00	7715.00
Forward	7885.00	7895.00	7840.00	7850.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5780.00	5790.00	5715.00	5725.00
Forward	5830.00	5835.00	5760.00	5770.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1037.00	1038.00	1032.00	1033.00
Forward	1053.00	1064.00	1058.00	1059.00

Financial

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT)
$100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 95	103-26	103-10	103-26	- 185	189,047
Sep 95			103-145	- 18	1,101
Dec 95			103-065	- 18	1

Est. sales 40,000 Thu's. sales 34,249
Thu's open int 196,924 up 1043

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT)
$100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 95	104-25	103-30	104-23	- 25	230,106
Sep 95	104-09	103-28	104-08	- 25	13,902
Dec 95			103-27	- 26	44
Jun 96	103-04	102-26	103-04	- 26	1
Mar 97	103-09	103-09	103-09	- 20	4

Est. sales 74,447 Thu's. sales 64,491
Thu's open int 261,738 off 1285

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT)
8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 95	104-17	103-09	104-11	- 1 02	333,812
Sep 95	104-02	103-02	104-00	- 1 04	17,434
Dec 95	103-20	102-31	103-17	- 1 02	1,447
Mar 96	103-04	103-02	103-04	- 1 02	232
Jun 96	102-26	102-14	102-23	- 1 02	47
Sep 96			102-11	- 1 02	23
Dec 96			101-31	- 1 01	17
Mar 97	103-04	103-07	101-20		1

Est. sales 345,000 Thu's. sales 305,296
Thu's open int 361,905 off 4033

LONG GILT (LIFFE)
£50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Mar	103-04	103-02	103-08	- 0-10
Jun	103-15	103-06	103-14	- 0-10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	103-07	- 0-10

Est. volume: 37,404. Open int.: 64,156.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE)
DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Jun	92.25	91.92	92.12	+ 0.25
Sep	91.72	91.72	91.64	+ 0.25

Est. volume: 113,182. Open int.: 184,621.

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF)
FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Jun	112.82	112.44	112.76	+ 0.58
Sep	112.32	112.12	112.32	+ 0.48
Dec	112.04	112.04	112.22	+ 0.48

Est. volume: 118,068. Open int.: 120,338.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE)
ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Jun	93.45	93.05	93.24	+ 0.36
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	92.59	+ 0.36

Est. volume: 21,525. Open int.: 49,718.

EURODOLLARS (CMER)
$1 million-pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 95	93.600	93.520	93.590	+80	515,092
Sep 95	93.410	93.300	93.390	+100	323,031
Dec 95	93.200	93.090	93.200	+130	252,646
Mar 96	93.190	93.190	93.190	+140	199,817
Jun 96	93.100	93.000	93.090	+140	166,055
Sep 96	93.030	92.930	93.030	+150	139,854
Dec 96	92.930	92.830	92.930	+150	109,845
Mar 97	92.930	92.830	92.930	+140	92,975

Est. sales 358,827 Thu's. sales 247,209
Thu's open int 2,342,806 off 11628

GERMAN MARK (CMER)
$ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 95	0.7148	0.7047	0.7071	—75	53,977
Sep 95	0.7158	0.7080	0.7095	—75	1,843
Dec 95	0.7125	0.7100	0.7120	—75	369
Mar 96			0.7142	—75	46

Est. sales 25,087 Thu's. sales 23,980
Thu's open int 56,235 off 522

JAPANESE YEN (CMER)
$ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 95	0.011457	0.011305	0.011349	—100	58,010
Sep 95	0.011558	0.011445	0.011480	—102	2,332
Dec 95	0.011701	0.011590	0.011618	—105	369
Mar 96			0.011762	—109	245
Jun 96	0.011900	0.011900	0.011904	—112	76

Est. sales 23,039 Thu's. sales 22,043
Thu's open int 61,032 up 2002

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE)
£500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Jun	92.70	92.63	92.69	+ 0.09
Sep	92.33	92.25	92.30	+ 0.08
Dec	92.00	91.94	91.99	+ 0.07
Mar	91.72	91.67	91.72	+ 0.07
Jun	91.51	91.48	91.51	+ 0.06
Sep	91.34	91.28	91.33	+ 0.05
Dec	91.18	91.15	91.19	+ 0.05
Mar	91.13	91.08	91.12	+ 0.03
Jun	91.07	91.05	91.05	+ 0.02
Sep	91.07	91.03	91.03	Unch.
Dec	91.07	91.03	91.03	Unch.
Mar	91.06	91.03	91.03	Unch.

Est. volume: 52,520. Open int.: 393,163.

3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE)
DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Jun	95.00	94.91	94.99	+ 0.08
Sep	94.81	94.69	94.80	+ 0.12
Dec	94.56	94.40	94.54	+ 0.14
Mar	94.34	94.09	94.24	+ 0.16
Jun	93.96	93.80	93.96	+ 0.17
Sep	93.73	93.58	93.72	+ 0.16
Dec	93.50	93.37	93.51	+ 0.15
Mar	93.33	93.24	93.25	+ 0.10
Jun	93.18	93.10	93.18	+ 0.09
Sep	93.03	92.98	93.03	+ 0.06
Dec	92.95	92.87	92.95	+ 0.05
Mar	92.88	92.81	92.84	+ 0.02

Est. volume: 140,277. Open int.: 730,284.

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF)
FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Jun	92.58	92.31	92.57	+ 0.39
Sep	92.25	92.08	92.24	+ 0.26
Dec	92.34	92.21	92.26	+ 0.18
Mar	92.18	92.10	92.19	+ 0.14
Jun	92.01	92.01	92.01	+ 0.11
Sep	92.80	92.70	92.82	+ 0.12
Dec	92.67	92.40	92.67	+ 0.08
Mar	92.63	92.55	92.63	+ 0.08

Est. volume: 69,584. Open int.: 166,200.

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE)
ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Change
Jun	88.33	88.03	88.31	+ 0.31
Sep	88.51	88.25	88.50	+ 0.30
Dec	88.57	88.38	88.56	+ 0.22
Mar	88.49	88.40	88.49	+ 0.15
Jun	88.44	88.40	88.44	+ 0.04
Sep	88.42	88.42	88.42	+ 0.02

Est. volume: 15,709. Open int.: 92,079.

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN)
50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 95	103.90	102.30	102.30	—2.00	20,827
Jul 95	100.90	99.35	99.35	—2.00	19,258
Oct 95	83.65	81.85	82.03	—1.76	7,508
Dec 95	78.28	76.80	76.94	—1.29	26,455
Mar 96	79.00	77.85	78.15	—0.91	5,493
May 96	79.20	78.60	78.60	—0.80	1,064
Jul 96	79.65	78.70	78.70	—0.96	160

Est. sales 10,000 Thu's. sales 6,350
Thu's open int 80,765 up 18

HEATING OIL (NMER)
42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Apr 95	46.80	46.15	46.15	—0.41	21,094
May 95	47.10	46.48	46.50	—0.47	30,098
Jun 95	47.55	46.90	46.90	—0.52	14,942
Jul 95	48.10	47.55	47.70	—0.22	14,997
Aug 95	48.65	48.15	48.35	—0.22	6,710
Sep 95	49.70	49.10	49.30	—0.12	4,368
Oct 95	50.25	49.90	50.20	—0.12	3,524
Nov 95	51.10	50.90	51.30	—0.12	3,098
Dec 95	52.70	51.60	51.85	—0.27	10,291
Jan 96	52.50	52.05	52.15	—0.37	6,375
Feb 96	52.30	52.00	52.10	—0.22	3,863
May 96	50.05	50.05	50.05	—0.17	127

Est. sales 32,321 Thu's. sales 26,695
Thu's open int 123,557 off 506

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER)
1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
May 95	18.98	18.67	18.76	—0.16	91,618
Jun 95	18.82	18.55	18.64	—0.15	54,802
Jul 95	18.65	18.40	18.47	—0.15	33,826
Aug 95	18.47	18.25	18.37	—0.10	14,133
Sep 95	18.37	18.14	18.23	—0.13	21,292
Oct 95	18.24	18.04	18.15	—0.11	9,002
Nov 95	18.13	18.00	18.05	—0.13	9,079
Dec 95	18.07	17.90	17.98	—0.12	18,317
Jan 96	18.02	17.92	17.95	—0.11	13,101
Feb 96	17.90	17.90	17.90	—0.13	6,188
Mar 96	17.90	17.85	17.85	—0.15	6,040
Apr 96	17.96	17.80	17.90	—0.18	2,509
May 96	17.94	17.94	17.94	—0.02	
Jun 96	17.98	17.85	17.85	—0.13	12,891
Dec 96	18.07	18.00	18.04	—0.06	15,280
Mar 97	18.04	18.04	18.04	—0.12	122

Est. sales 106,593 Thu's. sales 96,476
Thu's open int 338,115 up 666

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER)
42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Apr 95	58.00	57.20	57.82	—0.29	16,216
May 95	57.60	56.95	57.51	+0.23	24,232
Jun 95	57.40	56.75	57.29	+0.18	10,381
Jul 95	57.05	56.40	56.97	+0.06	7,766
Aug 95	56.60	56.00	56.52	—0.18	3,624
Sep 95	55.70	55.10	55.62	—0.18	2,237
Oct 95	54.40	53.95	54.47	—0.23	1,544
Nov 95	53.45	53.25	53.72	—0.23	651
Dec 95	53.40	53.00	53.17	—0.23	1,036

Est. sales 21,746 Thu's. sales 29,258
Thu's open int 67,687 up 1122

NATURAL GAS (NMER)
10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Mar 95	1.590	1.541	1.566		12,666
May 95	1.695	1.630	1.644	—46	29,736
Jun 95	1.765	1.700	1.709	—46	14,236
Jul 95	1.775	1.722	1.732	—43	14,400
Aug 95	1.780	1.740	1.745	—38	13,139
Sep 95	1.785	1.750	1.758	—32	13,579
Oct 95	1.808	1.770	1.785	—28	9,333
Nov 95	1.888	1.855	1.865	—28	8,230
Dec 95	1.988	1.950	1.965	—28	10,500
Jan 96	2.006	1.970	1.983	—28	11,384
Feb 96	1.950	1.920	1.928	—27	4,558
Mar 96	1.910	1.885	1.885	—26	4,087
Apr 96	1.855	1.840	1.842	—26	2,911
May 96	1.865	1.845	1.852	—26	2,534
Jun 96	1.875	1.855	1.862	—26	2,840
Jul 96	1.895	1.870	1.872	—26	2,574
Aug 96	1.905	1.880	1.887	—26	1,454
Sep 96	1.915	1.890	1.902	—26	1,480

Est. sales 62,772 Thu's. sales 53,426
Thu's open int 159,641 off 4565

GASOIL (IPE)
U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
Apr	150.00	148.50	149.50	149.50	+ 0.25
May	149.00	148.00	148.00	148.00	— 0.25
June	148.75	148.00	148.25	148.25	— 0.50
July	150.25	149.25	149.50	147.50	— 0.75
Aug	151.50	151.25	151.50	151.25	— 0.75
Sep	153.50	153.00	153.00	153.00	— 0.75
Oct	155.75	155.50	155.50	155.50	— 0.50
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	157.50	Unch.
Dec	159.50	159.00	159.00	159.00	— 0.25
Jan	159.75	159.75	159.75	159.50	— 0.25
Feb	159.75	159.75	159.75	159.50	— 0.25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	159.50	— 0.25

Est volume: 16,783. Open int. 93,929

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER)
500 x index

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Jun 95	505.05	499.20	504.70	+5.35	188,513
Sep 95	509.60	504.70	509.60	+5.95	5,899
Dec 95	513.80	510.50	513.55	+5.25	3,411
Mar 96	518.50	517.70	518.50	+5.30	127

Est. sales N.A. Thu's. sales 61,194
Thu's open int 197,950 off 1291

FTSE 100 (LIFFE)
£25 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Change
Jun	3177.0	3138.0	3171.0	+ 18.0
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	3194.0	+ 18.0

Est. volume: 12,636. Open int.: 63,974.

CAC 40 (MATIF)
FF200 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Change
Mar	1830.00	1796.00	1827.00	+ 19.00
Apr	1840.50	1811.50	1837.50	+ 19.00
May	1834.50	1811.50	1834.50	+ 19.00
Jun	1816.00	1791.50	1817.50	+ 18.50
Sep	1833.80	1814.50	1840.00	+ 17.50
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	Unch.

Est. volume: 25,607. Open int.: 71,562.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,475.40	1,475.30
Reuters	2,313.00	2,323.40
D.J. Futures	151.05	151.40
Com. Research	232.63	234.40

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.838	0.825
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.44	1.44
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.42	0.42
Silver, troy oz	4.615	4.675
Steel (scrap), ton	134.50	134.50
Tin, lb	N.A.	N.A.
Zinc, lb	0.5458	0.5458

Sources: Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

AMEX

Friday's 4 p.m. Close

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via the Associated Press*

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U.S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	4099.59	4139.36	4087.14	4138.67	+ 50.84
Trans	1576.59	1584.16	1574.03	1581.07	+ 6.76
Util	186.33	188.70	185.67	188.51	+ 2.84
Comp	1360.41	1371.07	1356.86	1370.88	+ 13.89

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	596.92	591.34	596.92	+ 5.58
Transp.	390.87	388.54	390.55	+ 2.01
Utilities	160.09	157.68	160.09	+ 2.41
Finance	46.16	45.64	46.15	+ 0.51
SP 500	500.97	495.95	500.97	+ 5.02
SP 100	470.09	465.46	469.98	+ 4.52

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	270.51	267.92	270.51	+ 2.59
Industrials	343.40	340.36	343.39	+ 3.03
Transp.	245.97	243.93	245.90	+ 1.97
Utility	206.46	203.63	206.46	+ 2.80
Finance	214.74	212.58	214.73	+ 2.15

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	817.46	814.87	817.46	+ 6.07
Industrials	795.76	793.97	795.65	+ 3.69
Banks	769.45	768.36	768.88	—0.30
Insurance	1007.20	1001.71	1007.20	+ 7.84
Finance	936.98	934.06	936.98	+ 2.89
Transp.	690.52	685.04	690.52	+ 4.70

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	460.94	458.31	460.85	+ 2.33

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	97.86	+ 0.08
10 Utilities	93.59	+ 0.03
10 Industrials	102.13	— 0.35

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TelMex	123442	29	27⅛	27¾	- ¾
FordM s	55866	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
RJR Nab	44821	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
Motorola	38202	55⅞	54⅜	55⅞	+ 1¼
EMC	36858	17½	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅜
Merck	34858	44⅛	43½	43⅝	— ⅜
HmeDep	33484	43⅜	42⅜	42⅞	
IntGame	29066	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
Digital	26469	35⅜	32½	34⅞	
Compaq s	25456	35	34¼	34⅝	
MicrTc s	25440	80½	77⅜	78⅜	
IBM	25075	84⅜	83½	83⅞	- ½
GnMotr	25050	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜	+ 1⅜
GTelevsa	24209	15½	14¾	15⅛	+ ½
AT&T	24199	52⅞	51⅞	52⅜	- ⅜

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Cisco	76442	36⅛	35	36⅜	- 1⅜
Intel	61297	87⅛	85⅝	86⅞	+ ¾
AdobeSy	56742	50½	44½	50¼	- 11½
CrayCm	52331	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
DSC s	44438	34⅛	32⅞	34	— ¼
Oracle s	43917	32½	31⅜	32⅛	+ ⅛
Micsft s	40948	74⅛	73⅛	73⅞	+ 1⅛
SilicnVl	40079	29⅜	27⅞	28¼	— ⅜
TeleCmA	38723	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	- ⅞
Sybase	32816	43⅜	41⅛	41⅜	— 1⅛
Tellabs	32245	65⅜	60	61	- 1⅛
Novell	31164	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
ApldMatl	29818	59⅛	58¼	59⅛	- 1½
BayNtw s	28567	37⅛	31	36⅜	+ 1⅜
MCI	28351	20	19⅜	20	- ⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
InterDig	11708	11⅛	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅛
GreyLne	10489	1⅞	1¹¹⁄₁₆	1⅞	
Amdhl	8716	12¼	11½	12	- ⅜
XCL Ltd	7388	⅞	¾	¹³⁄₁₆	
ChevSh s	7264	15⅜	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
Datamet	7103	8½	6⅜	7¾	+ 1⅛
ViacB	7003	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	— ⅜
Harken	6743	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	- ⅛
TelDta	5925	40½	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
IvaxCo	5874	26⅛	25⅛	25⅜	— ½

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1620	1046
Declined	647	1012
Unchanged	695	683
Total Issues	2962	2941
New Highs	108	46
New Lows	24	40

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1855	1699
Declined	1453	1521
Unchanged	1806	1895
Total Issues	5114	5115
New Highs	179	139
New Lows	71	71

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	334	262
Declined	226	263
Unchanged	228	213
Total Issues	788	738
New Highs	24	19
New Lows	8	11

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	367.89	392.30
Amex	19.40	19.18
Nasdaq	342.65	350.79

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
BAT Indust ADR	c	.5272	4-6	7-13
Grupo Radio Cent	c	.1176	3-30	
c-approx amount per ADR.				
STOCK				
Personal Mngmnt	-	10 %	4-3	4-24
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
KTI Inc 1 for 3 reverse split.				
SGI Intl 1 for 20 reverse split.				
STOCK SPLIT				
HealthSouth Corp 2 for 1 split.				
INCREASED				
ABC Bancorp	-	.10	3-31	4-14
George Mason	Q	.14	4-3	4-10
Guardian Capital	g	.10	4-14	4-31
Midwest Fed Fin	-	.095	3-31	4-17
CORRECTION				
Justin Indust	d	.04	3-27	4-5
SchultzSavO Strs	d	.06	5-12	5-26
d-revised record date.				
INITIAL				
Wash Fed Svgs VA	-	.03	4-3	4-14

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
REGULAR				
Am % -Pitt	Q	.025	4-14	4-28
Argo Bancorp	Q	.17	4-13	4-24
BearStearn adjofA	c	.8125	3-31	4-15
Bowater PLC	c	.157	4-13	6-16
CBT Corp	Q	.11	4-3	4-25
CFSB Bancorp	Q	.11	3-31	4-14
Commonwlth E	Q	.75	4-7	5-1
Community Psych	-	.01	3-31	4-14
Comstk PartStrat A	M	.0375	3-23	3-31
Comstk PartStrat O	M	.04	3-23	3-31
Craftmade Intl	Q	.01	3-31	4-15
FAI Insur Ltd	c	.069	4-5	5-1
FFVA Instit Insur	Q	.075	4-20	5-25
Hingham Inst Svgs	Q	.05	4-11	4-21
Homestake Mining	Q	.05	4-25	5-9
Kleinwrt Ben Aus	M	.065	4-6	4-17
MGI Properties	Q	.22	4-6	4-13
Measurex Corp	Q	.11	4-5	4-19
Mid Continent Bn	-	.10	4-5	4-19
Minorco ADR	e	.38	4-13	5-30
Molex Inc A	Q	.01	3-31	4-25
New Horizons Sv	Q	.04	4-3	4-14
Reliance Bnco	Q	.10	4-7	4-21
Sevenson Environ	Q	.055	4-4	4-14
Transmedia Netwrk	S	.02	4-7	4-21
United NH Bncp	Q	.27	4-14	5-1
Unitil Corp	Q	.32	5-1	5-15
Vicorp Corp	Q	.21	4-4	4-27
c-approx amount per ADR.				
e-approx amount per share.				

a-annual; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.

NYSE

Friday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trade elsewhere.

The Associated Press.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A-B-C

D-E-F

G-H-I-J

K-L-M-N

Continued on Page 18

BAT Vetoes ITC's Power Plans at Raucous Meeting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CALCUTTA — BAT Industries PLC, intent on ousting the chairman of the Indian tobacco company ITC Ltd., blocked a resolution that would have allowed the company to enter the power business, an ITC spokesman said on Friday.

At an extraordinary general meeting, BAT used its 31.6 percent stake in ITC to vote against a resolution on raising funds for a power project. The resolution, which was put to a formal ballot, needed 75 percent support to pass.

But two other resolutions, allowing ITC to enter new businesses other than power and allowing a productivity-linked bonus for the directors, passed.

Full vote counts were not immediately available, as the meeting featured a raucous show of support for Chairman Krishan Lal Chugh in which hundreds of emotionally charged shareholders shouted anti-BAT slogans.

BAT said Thursday that it would block the proposal because it had lost confidence in Mr. Chugh. He rejected its call that he resign because of what the British company has called "financial irregularities" at ITC.

After thousands of demonstrators gathered outside the Oberoi Grand Hotel in Calcutta early Friday, nearly 4,000 people packed into the luxury hotel's ballroom for the meeting.

Due to the commotion, BAT's representative, Norman Davis, was never able to speak. The nominee to the ITC board had said he would press for Mr. Chugh's dismissal.

"This was the biggest show of corporate democracy," said Dilip Cherian, consulting partner at Perfect Relation, which handles ITC's public relations.

BAT said it would continue to urge other shareholders to support Mr. Chugh's ouster.

Mr. Chugh has claimed the support of the other major shareholders, three state-owned financial institutions that own nearly 38 percent of ITC.

"We're not going to go away," a BAT spokesman said. "It's clear the financial institutions have only heard one side of the story."

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

Sun Hung Kai Overcomes Weak Property Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd. said Friday that its net profit rose 16 percent in the first half of its financial year as it sold most of nine new projects.

Sun Hung Kai said profit after taxes and minority interests rose to 4.90 billion Hong Kong dollars ($633.8 million) in the six months that ended Dec. 31, compared with 4.24 billion Hong Kong dollars in the like period a year earlier.

"Prices have stabilized recently, with more buyers coming back to the market," Chairman Walter P.S. Kwok said. "I am cautiously optimistic about the residential property market in Hong Kong in the long run."

Since March 1994, residential property prices in Hong Kong have fallen by as much as a third.

The directors recommended an interim dividend of 58 Hong Kong cents per share, compared with 53 cents in the previous year, the company said.

Sun Hung Kai completed three residential developments, one commercial project and five industrial projects. More than 80 percent of those projects have been sold. "Most properties for sale and scheduled for completion in the current financial year have been presold," Mr. Kwok said.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

■ Indian Oil's Kuwaiti Ties

India's state-owned Indian Oil Corp. said Friday it was discussing with a Kuwait company plans for a domestic refinery and a joint venture to tap the overseas market, Reuters reported from New Delhi.

Chairman R.K. Narang said Kuwait Petroleum Corp. was likely to pick up a 26 percent equity in Indian Oil's proposed 6 million-ton, 50 billion-rupee ($1.58 billion) refinery on India's east coast.

A Shelter in Japan Bonds

High Yen Gives Investors Little Choice

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Japanese investors are parking their cash close to home, dumping enough money into the country's government bond market to push the yield on the benchmark No. 174 10-year issue down to 3.82 percent on Friday.

The simple strategy has worked well so far.

The total return on a portfolio of Japanese government bonds since the beginning of the year is 4.26 percent, just off the 4.54 percent return offered by the U.S. Treasury market. Total return measures the difference between the price a security was bought at and its current price plus interest and dividend payments.

Newcomers to the market cannot expect to do as well, but with few attractive alternatives, traders and analysts say, investors will continue to buy bonds.

"It's the process-of-elimination theory of investment allocation," Marshall Gittler, fixed-income strategist at Merrill Lynch & Co., said.

Investment alternatives have become scarce since the yen began its latest surge against the dollar three weeks ago.

Worried that the strong yen — it is up 11 percent against the dollar so far this year — would crush the country's fragile recovery by making Japanese products more expensive in export markets, investors have sold stocks. That has driven the benchmark Nikkei average down more than 20 percent since the beginning of the year.

The rising yen is also making investors shy away from investing abroad. After seeing the return on their U.S. holdings eroded by the yen's 12.3 percent appreciation last year, investors are wary of being burned again.

With few attractive alternatives, investors will continue to buy bonds.

But the yen's strength is good news for bonds because a rising yen lowers the threat of inflation. The stronger the yen, the cheaper goods from overseas are for Japanese consumers.

"There has been deflation in Japan in varying degrees for some time now," said Peter Morgan, portfolio manager at Banque Nationale de Paris. Deflation means that real yields, or bonds' nominal rate minus the inflation rate, are high.

The economic situation is also putting pressure on the Bank of Japan to redcuce interest rates, which would also be good for bonds.

Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura suggested Friday that lower rates were desirable, telling reporters that interest rates should be used to cope with currency market fluctuations.

While he stressed that decisions on interest-rate policy were the responsibility of the Bank of Japan, "it sounded like Takemura was asking the Bank of Japan to guide overnight rates lower," said Michael Wilkins, a futures broker at Crédit Lyonnais.

Bond and money market participants are already pricing in an easing of rates by the central bank.

"The market is going to continue rising on rate cut expectations," said Kunihiro Ishibashi, general manager investment information department at Yamaichi Securities Co.

Thailand Seeks to Slow Loans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — The Bank of Thailand said Friday it was tightening supervision of commercial bank real estate loans, in particular for projects aimed at lower- and middle-income groups, to weed out risky property developments.

Thai banks have targeted high growth rates for retail mortgages, and the Bank of Thailand wants to make sure that banks monitor their clients' projects carefully, said Thirachai Phuvanatnaranubala, director of its Financial Institutions Supervisions and Development Department.

"There is a lot of valid demand," he said. "Young people are buying their first homes. We want to make sure the growth rate does not run away."

The bank, seeking to contain inflation, will also force commercial banks to stick to their lending targets, its governor, Vijit Supinit, said.

The new system will oblige commercial banks that overshoot loan growth targets in one period to reduce lending by the surplus amount in the next.

Commercial banks reveal their growth targets in reports to the central bank every six months.

The new system will take effect July 1, Mr. Vijit said in a letter to all commercial banks. "This is a reminder for banks to be more careful," he wrote. Especially in "extending credit to the retail sector" and for "new projects."

The mechanism is intended to slow direct investment and inflation, both of which have increased more than expected.

Loan growth by commercial banks last month was 29 percent, compared with the previous month, according to preliminary data from the central bank. In January, loan growth was 30 percent.

Banks have reported an overall credit growth rate of 10 percent for the first half of the current fiscal year, Mr. Thirachi said.

The average growth rate for retail mortgages in that period was 18 percent, he said. The central bank's growth target for the banking industry this year is 24 percent. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

Indonesia's Plane Firm Seeks Cash From State

Reuters

BANDUNG, Indonesia — Even before its controversial N-250 turboprop aircraft has taken off, Indonesia's unprofitable state aircraft-maker wants at least $600 million to build a jet airliner.

Hari Laksono, general manager at Industri Pesawatt Terbang Negara, said the company would need about the same amount of money to build the N-130 jet as it had taken to develop the N-250.

"We are not sure how to fund it. But we need at least $600 million for the N-130," he said Thursday at the sprawling company complex in Bandung, south of Jakarta.

The announcement is likely to dismay many Indonesian economists, who see Industri Pesawatt Terbang Negara as an expensive burden for a nation where one-sixth of the 188 million citizens lives in poverty. The government has already spent $1.6 billion on the manufacturer since its founding in 1976.

"We have received lots of money; we haven't got what we want," Mr. Laksono said. "We hope this hasn't disturbed other industries. It has taken too long to get the money."

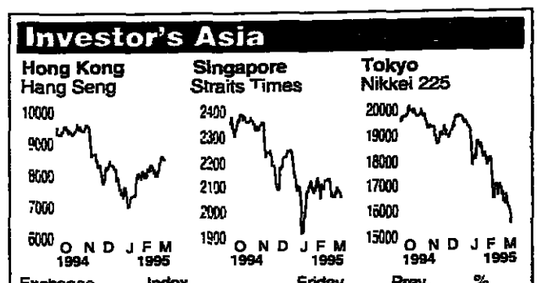
Mr. Laksono also confirmed remarks last month by Chairman Jusuf Habibie that Industri Pesawatt Terbang Negara was losing money, but he would not give details. "By 1998," he said, "we can, hopefully, show a black line and not a red line."

Company executives, who gave only vague details of the planned 100- to 130-seat airliner, said they might discuss development-cooperation possibilities with European manufacturers.

In February 1994, Mr. Habibie, who is also Indonesia's research and technology minister, was quoted by the official Antara news agency as saying the company had received orders for 257 N-250s, two short of the investment break-even point.

But Heru Santoso, the deputy commercial director, said Thursday the company had only received 188 orders for the N-250, which is expected to go into commercial production in 1997 and to be priced at $13.5 million.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Friday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,484.66	8,467.67	+0.20
Singapore	Straits Times	2,056.55	2,078.55	-1.06
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,897.20	1,890.90	+0.33
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	15,479.77	15,813.40	-2.11
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	957.90	957.05	+0.09
Bangkok	SET	1,196.13	1,208.13	-0.99
Seoul	Composite Index	953.62	947.27	+0.67
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,433.44	6,441.85	-0.13
Manila	PSE	2,262.94	2,275.32	-0.54
Jakarta	Composite Index	422.13	426.25	-0.97
Wellington	NZSE-40	1,937.30	1,937.44	-0.01
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,280.10	3,293.77	-0.42

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **The Philippine** government will turn over 20 hectares (49 acres) of **Fort Bonifacio** property, a former U.S. military base adjacent to Manila's business center, by September to a private-sector joint venture to start development.

• **Japan Credit Rating Agency Ltd.** said it had lowered the rating of **Japan Air Lines Co.**, to A-plus from AA-minus, citing a difficult business climate amid heated competition and the yen's rise.

• **NEC Corp.** of Japan said it planned to invest 7.5 billion yen to build a semiconductor plant in **Indonesia** with a partner.

• **Sega Enterprises Ltd.** said it would raise its stake in the slot machine manufacturer **Kyokuichi Corp.** to 19.0 percent from 1.7 percent for 2.58 billion yen ($29.1 million) and would sell its wholly owned film-making-and-distribution unit, **Tokyo Movie Shinsha Co.**, to Kyokuichi for 6 billion yen.

• **Thai Airways International Ltd.** said it was developing a five-year plan that will expand the national carrier's fleet while reducing the variety of aircraft and engines it uses.

• **Chrysler Corp.** said it planned to open a parts-distribution center in **Singapore** to cover east Asia and Australia.

• **Singapore Aerospace, Taiwan Aerospace Corp.** and **Great China Airlines** have abandoned plans to jointly undertake third-party Asian aircraft maintenance work after a study found the venture was not feasible.

• **Orient Overseas (International) Ltd.** of Hong Kong said 1994 profit dropped 57 percent, to $59.1 million, because of first-half losses of $29.9 million in its investment portfolio.

• **Jardine International Motor Holdings Ltd.** said 1994 net profit rose 11 percent on the previous year, to $81.5 million, because of strong performances in Hong Kong, Britain and France.

• **Jardine Fleming Holdings Ltd.**, the Hong Kong-based investment firm, said its 1994 profit rose nearly 5 percent, to $211 million.

• **Vietnam** is to take emergency measures to stockpile food and cut illegal exports of rice to tame inflation, which soared to an annual rate of 18.4 percent last month. *AFP, AFX, AP, Bloomberg, Reuters.*

U.S. Keeps the Trade Pressure on Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — After 18 months of negotiations, the United States is insisting that Japan be more forthcoming in proposals to open its auto market, the world's second-largest, to foreign competition.

The United States is also asking Japan to expand lending and investment promotion designed to help foreign companies make their first steps into the Japanese market, said Alan P. Larson, a deputy assistant secretary of state for international finance and development.

But Japan is giving no signs of budging from its long-held view that U.S. auto proposals represent government interference in the private marketplace.

The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, announced Thursday that the two sides would resume their auto negotiations on Monday in Tokyo.

Autos and auto parts account for 60 percent of America's deficit with Japan, which last year was a record $65.7 billion. "This is a critical problem. It must be addressed," Mr. Kantor said. "It's more than just the trade deficit. It's fundamental fairness."

What the United States is seeking are agreements in three areas: providing more dealerships where U.S. car companies can sell their vehicles in Japan; boosting purchases of American-made parts by Japanese automakers; and expanding sales of U.S. replacement parts.

Mr. Kantor said the United States would be pressing for agreements in all three areas as quickly as possible. While he did not mention any deadlines, America several weeks ago decided to advance one key deadline, involving replacement parts, from Sept. 30 to mid-spring to pressure the Japanese. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

NASDAQ

Friday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock | Div | Yld | PE | Sls 100s | High | Low | Latest | Ch'ge

A

B-C

D-E-F

G-H

I-J-K

L-M

N-O-P-Q

R-S

T-U-V

W-X-Y-Z

NYSE

Friday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock | Div | Yld | PE | Sls 100s | High | Low | Latest | Ch'ge

O-P-Q-R

S-T-U

V-W-X-Y-Z

FIRST COLUMN

Some Doubts Emerge on Privatization

There is a revolution in the world of privatizations, and it has started from within. It has nothing to do with the all-too-familiar concerns currently being expressed about the *ability of the markets* to deal with the supposed glut of stocks to be offered.

The problem is that the British, the high priests of privatization who have managed to sell the idea to a previously statist world, have doubts about the validity of the whole concept: The preacher of privatization is having dangerous thoughts of drinking whisky and dancing with the devil.

The major question marks hang over timeless issues. Are companies really better run in the private sector, should such virtual monopolies as utility companies really be privately run, and isn't the whole business of privatization an excuse for individuals to indulge their greed?

That the first question should be asked at *all in Britain is surprising. The answer is a* positive but qualified "yes." While strong arguments can be made against the privatization of health care, for example, most privatized British companies are better off for the experience. The steel, telecom and airline companies offer good examples.

The second and third questions, though separate, became intertwined with the recent sale of a chunk of the British power industry. There was some concern over the sale of a quasi-monopoly, and a comment from an industry watchdog on pricing policy saw billions of dollars wiped off the newly floated shares.

But isn't it interesting that the doubts over the efficacy and principles of privatization — *and the alleged greed of highly* paid managers — only surfaced when investors found themselves looking at a loss? The fact is that governments worldwide have consistently tried to keep voters sweet with politically motivated (i.e., artificially low) pricing policies. When there has been profit to be made, privatization has seemed a good idea.

M.B.

OECD Warns Privatizations Might Push Stock Markets Lower

By Digby Larner

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development has warned *that the number of* privatizations planned over the next five years could have a damaging effect on the value of some stock markets.

In a report published this month, the OECD estimates the value of privatizations *coming to the market during 1995 could* exceed $40 billion in Europe alone. This figure, it said, risks outstripping demand and could push share prices down.

Countries planning major privatizations this year include France ($9.9 billion), Britain ($8.5 billion) and Italy ($6.5 billion). A further six European countries — Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden — also hope to privatize a number of large state-owned businesses by year's end.

On top of this, said the OECD, the value of privatizations is likely to grow further in coming years, boosting the total of new capital hitting stock markets by $200 billion over the next five years.

"These privatization programs are so large that their implementation will have a powerful impact on the financial systems of OECD countries," the report said. It added that in Italy, where the value of privatizations will be highest in comparison *to the size of its securities market,* share capital could increase 30 percent.

Although the report concludes it is "reasonable" to expect that most stock markets will be able to absorb all the forthcoming privatization issues, it outlines two possible problem areas.

First, it points to a growing reluctance among private investors to subscribe to new issues.

"Some recent privatizations have revealed signs of fatigue among retail investors," the report said. "It is possible that future privatizations will have to either reduce the tranches specifically directed to retail investors or to enhance the offering to these investors."

Second, there is the risk that privatization issues will come to the prices are falling. "Equity prices will have to remain generally strong in order to support investors' appetite for new issues," it said. "Any major downturn in equity markets that leads to shifts in portfolio allocations away from equity could undermine current privatization plans."

But many analysts do not share the OECD's concerns. A spokesman for the London-based fund manager, Schroder, believes the OECD has overemphasized the role of retail investors in the privatization process.

"The involvement of retail investors in privatizations has tended to be more important from a political viewpoint than it has for the market," he said. "In most cases, institutional investors have provided the driving force."

There have been exceptions, he said. In Britain, the proportion of investor involvement in early privatizations was high. And while he believes the OECD is right in claiming that the successful absorption of privatization issues depends on demand at the time the shares are sold, he said this is self-evident.

"Clearly the success or failure of future share issues and the value of stocks depends on more than how many privati*zations there are in the pipeline. The range* of economic variables is much more important. If demand for shares is falling then, of course, equity markets will have trouble taking up new issues."

Despite its concerns for the future the OECD concludes that the record $50 billion of privatizations last year was not responsible for dampening market performance.

"The decline in share prices in 1994," it said, "has been broadly based, including European countries with no or few privatizations. Overall, the decline in equity prices should be primarily seen as a consequence of increasing long-term interest rates and the general deterioration in mar*ket sentiment that occurred during 1994.*"

It goes on to say that large-scale privatizations had no impact on the share values of other corporations traded in the same stock markets. It concludes: "In the light of the rather poor performance of major stock markets in 1994, the completion of many large privatizations was all the more remarkable."

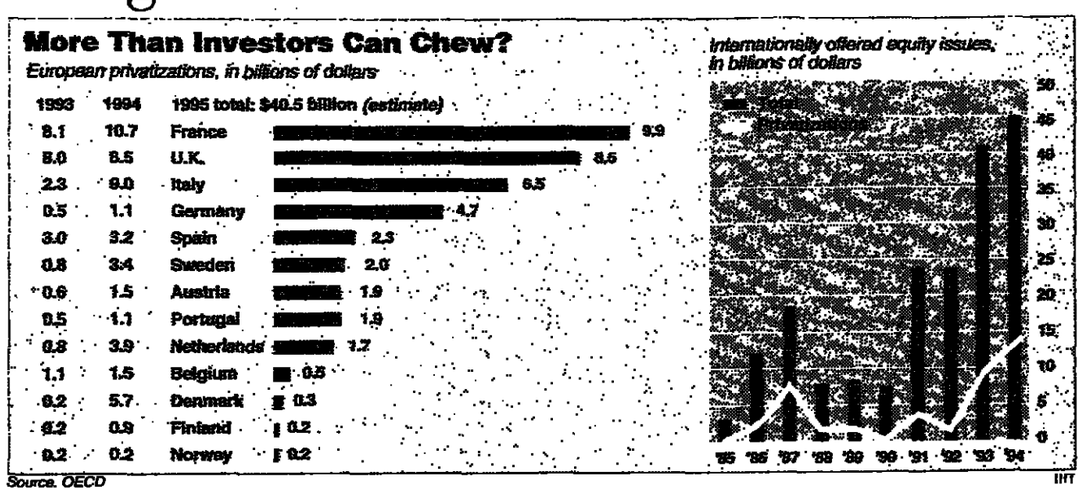
Kenneth King, an equity analyst with the fund manager Kleinwort Benson, believes further privatization is inevitable and that stock markets will happily soak it up.

"Panicking about the amount of new equity coming to the market and the amount of damage it can cause is an age-old story," he said. "The pressure to privatize is bound to continue; you've only got to look at the performance of nation*alized companies like Air France and Crédit Lyonnais to realize that.* But in any case, I don't think privatization will pull markets down. It's bound to draw money from bond markets."

Another analyst, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the report ignores the likely macroeconomic benefits of privatization: "One of the things to look at is where this money goes after it's been *raised. Presumably it's used by governments* to reduce taxation or improve their balance of payments. Of course there's a chance it will be squandered but in most cases one would expect it to be used for the good of the economy."

The Money Report is edited by Martin Baker

Privatization



Shadow Over Developed Economies

By Martin Baker

As vintages go, the 1995 global privatization harvest has produced little to celebrate. Analysts had been expressing their concerns vocally enough through 1994. Then came the Mexican currency crisis, and their worries intensified. There are two major areas of doubt.

First, some argue that reports such as that released by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development this week demonstrate that there is a lack of capital to swallow the glut of companies destined for the private sector. Others call the case at best unproven: Managers of specialist privatization mutual funds report plenty of cash, and argue that they will only spend it on attractive issues. Although the funds themselves do not have substantial sums to influence the markets, the logic of their position is that there is plenty of capital available for privatization if the price is right.

The second apparent problem is a function of the flight of capital from such fertile privatization areas as Latin America. The argument runs that in current market conditions it will be almost impossible to persuade investors to buy new issues. Thus, privatizations will have to wait until confidence returns. The complications surrounding Mexico's bailout haven't helped.

But Christopher Poll, chairman of Micropal, the economic and mutual fund monitoring firm, argues that "the real problem lies not with the privatizations in emerging economies, but in the developed world."

"Developed economies," he said, "have been using privatizations to get 'artificial' cash and mask their financial difficulties as their populations grow older. When they run out of privatizations they will be in trouble.

"In emerging economies, it's just a question of cash flow, not of going bankrupt."

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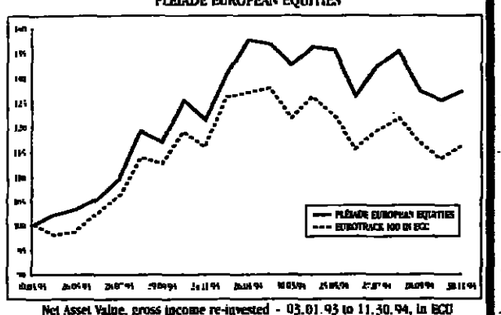

Net Asset Value, gross income re-invested - 03.01.93 to 11.30.94, in ECU

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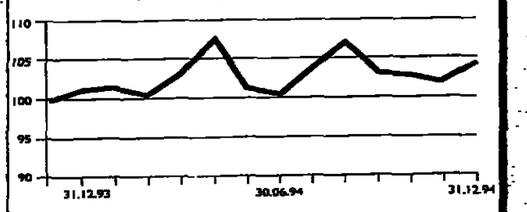
German Stock Fund



Summary per 31.12.94

Launch Date	% US-$ Change	% DM Change	DM Value mio	Fund Adviser	Domicile
15 December 1993	+ 15.6 %	+ 4.4 %	43	Bank Julius Bär (Deutschland) AG	Luxembourg

- Within its umbrella fund, "Julius Baer Multistock SICAV", the Zurich-based Julius Baer Group offers a range of 9 Luxembourg equity funds (Euro Stock, Swiss Stock, US Stock, Pacific Stock, Japan Stock, etc.).
- Investors profit from the investment philosophy of the Julius Baer Group which has a long tradition of sound asset management.
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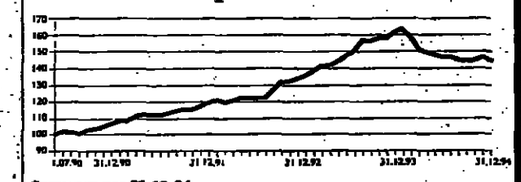

Summary per 31.12.94

Launch Date	% US-$ Change	% ECU Change	ECU Value mio	Fund Adviser	Domicile
1 July 1990	+ 43.5 %	+ 44.6 %	480	Julius Baer Asset Management - Zurich	Luxembourg

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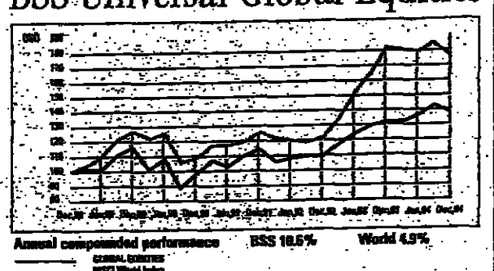
BSS Universal Global Equities



Annual compounded performance BSS 10.6% World 4.9%

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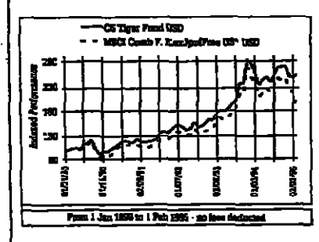

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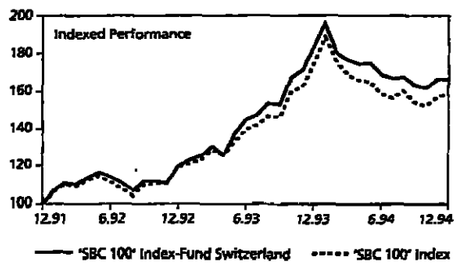
'SBC 100' Index-Fund Switzerland



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For additional information, please contact Daniel Luedin at 41 61 288 33 30.

Swiss Bank Corporation

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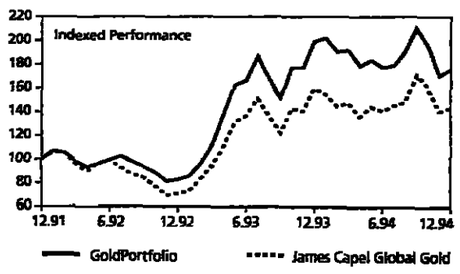
GoldPortfolio



GoldPortfolio invests primarily in shares of companies involved in extracting, processing and/or marketing gold.

Compared with other, similarly investing funds, GoldPortfolio features in the top ratings. In 1993 the fund received the Micropal Award as the best fund in its category for one year and for three years.

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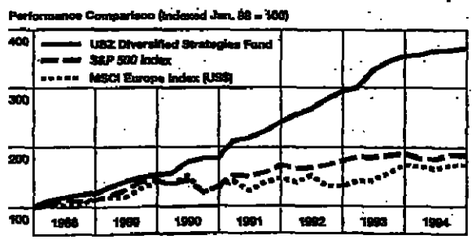
Performance Comparison (Indexed Jan. 88 = 100)



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THE MONEY REPORT

Amid Current Deluge of Privatizations, Remember the Golden Rule: Beware!

By Rodney Burton
and Diane Juzaitis

More and more government-owned enterprises are passing into private hands, as the world moves increasingly toward a competitive, free-market economy. Eastern Europe has been the center of attention in recent years because of the pervasive abandonment of the planned economy system. Great Britain initiated major privatizations in the 1980s, and France is following suit with a great flourish. Other countries in Western Europe, including Sweden, Italy, Germany, and Portugal, are planning to get out of the business of running businesses. State-owned companies in the Middle East and Latin America are up for sale as well. All this activity is likely to stir the interest of private investors. However, investors should take heed when the seller is a sovereign entity, a political machine with at least a formal responsibility to mind the public welfare and a real desire to stay in power. The game may tend to get a little complicated.

Ordinary people sell their businesses for many reasons. Maybe the owner needs cash for another investment. Maybe they're bored or maybe running the business is more trouble than it's worth. Whatever the motivation, in the normal course of events, the owner generally finds a willing buyer. They dicker over the price, the terms, the details. Then, closing day comes and the buyer turns its back and walks away from the table.

When a potential investor contemplates the purchase of a formerly nationalized company, whether it be the individual who buys some shares of BNP on the French exchange, or a commercial enterprise that acquires a large stake in a Polish clothing manufacturing company, the fact that the seller is a government introduces special considerations that cannot be ignored. The buyer's acquisition strategy and the risks encountered when buying a privatized company are not the same as when purchases are made from a private person or enterprise.

When investors buy from a government, political issues as well as questions of public welfare come into play. The fate of the nationwide privatization program may hang in the balance in the wake of political upheavals. In that case the expected sale of more than 400 enterprises was put in question practically overnight. Even in less turbulent situations, problems arise that are peculiar to the fact that the seller is a governmental body. The government is responsible for fostering the economic development of the country. It can't simply sell off a business without considering the impact on the particular sector involved or on the country's economic system as a whole.

To what extent will the private investor be required to commit to preserving employment? This is particularly important since as many as half of the employees of a state-owned enterprise may constitute a camouflaged dole queue of hard-core unemployables.

To what extent will private interests be permitted to own businesses involving matters of strategic importance to the state, such as defense-related enterprises?

How can an investor gauge the future success of former business as opposed to its market-honed competition, once the shield of government control is removed?

To what extent will the government continue to control the business through its regulatory powers?

There are at least five crucial questions to be asked when deciding whether and how to invest in a privatized company:

- Why is the government selling this company?
- What form should the investment take?
- What is the company worth?
- Who will put the company into market-worthy shape?
- What are the lingering effects of former government ownership?

1. Why is the government selling this company?

In general, the government's motivation to privatize will determine the form of the operation as well as to what extent will the company will end up in private hands. It will also determine the extent to which the investor will be able to negotiate a purchase price or be required to enter commitments, such as those involving employment levels or future restructuring of the business acquired.

The classic and apparently most common reason to privatize is political — to change the existing system of government by reducing its direct involvement in the day-to-day lives of its citizens, to create competition and to improve the nation's economy. This has been the situation, for instance, in Eastern Europe.

Another motivation cited for privatizations is budgetary — to raise money for the state, or at least to minimize the costs to be borne by the state due to their unprofitable investments, as seems to be the case with some of the recent French and British privatizations. Although often a reason for private sales of property, raising cash may not be a primary consideration in certain privatization plans. In Eastern Europe, for instance, the citizens themselves do not have money to invest, or the money they have is not hard currency that could be readily used by the state. In many cases, it would be practically impossible to find someone who would pay cash for the severely dilapidated enterprises that emerge from the former Communist system. A vouchersystem permitted a number of former government-owned business to pass into the hands of private owners without raising any revenues whatever. Foreign investors pose other problems. They might have the cash, but they may not be welcome. Budgetary motivations are not always a priority.

The state may sell part of the interests it holds in companies as a means of raising money for the operating needs of the company itself. It might offer to sell part of the business to public investors using, perhaps, special classes of stock to limit the extent to which the public actually is involved in the running of the company. Privatizations for financing purposes are generally less extensive than politically motivated privatizations. With partial privatizations, the government may be able to raise sufficient funds, and it holds onto control.

> When buying from governments, the rules of the game are a bit more intricate than when buying from private investors.

Privatizations may also be motivated because of changes in the circumstances of the particular industry concerned. A decision may be made to nationalize an industry because of a perceived need to protect it from the vagaries of private ownership. Perhaps control of sensitive industries (for example telecommunications or defense) has gotten into the "wrong hands." Nationalized companies would later be privatized then renationalized as the industry and surrounding coditions evolved.

A unique situation exists in the Middle East. Privatization programs have been adopted with the primary object of reeducating a population spoiled by oil riches. In Saudi Arabia, basic work ethics were left sadly underdeveloped during the oil boom years, as employment was guaranteed in the public administration or in state-owned companies. Because of the recession and a diminishing number of government posts, Saudis have been forced to find real jobs. In Egypt as well, one goal of the privatization program is to develop managerial skills.

2. What form should the investment take?

Privatizations can be accomplished by several means, such as a public offering on a stock exchange (or at a fixed price), or a private placement to a particular investor or group of investors. From the investors' perspective, buying shares on a public stock exchange is a lot different than purchasing a controlling interest and taking over the operations of a company.

Of course, when the stock exchanges are not developed, as in Eastern Europe, the choice is limited to auctions or directly negotiated investments. Structuring the investment is not always a straightforward matter. Often, emerging countries will grant tax holidays to attract foreign investment, but this is not always the case. In Russia, for instance, there are heavy VAT and profit taxes imposed on direct investments by foreigners. Alternative forms of investment have arisen in response, such as placing money in special tax-free investment funds or making capital contributions to existing Russian companies. The newness of the relevant investment laws, the unknown status of numerous proposed laws, and the volatile political situation make these alternative structures not entirely reliable over the long haul.

3. What is the company worth?

The government must initially determine which companies to sell and for how much. Determining the proper value of the company may be largely theoretical when the privatization takes the form of a public offering of shares on an exchange, given the immediate influence of the market on the final price paid. Even in a private placement, the price will be adjusted through negotiations. Nonetheless, setting a strategically propitious offering price is a critical step in the government's privatization process. Were the purchase price set too low, the government would lose some of the financial benefits of the privatization, which would go instead to the investors who resold at a higher price. Yet, a discount in the offering price could assure a rapid and thorough privarization.

In most Eastern European countries, traditional valuation procedures, such as discounted cash-flow methods, or methods based on an expected rate of return, may be inapplicable because of the lack of such critical elements as historical information, uniform accounting policies or established stock exchanges.

Off-balance sheet factors must be considered, such as the location of the business, the company's market position, brand value, or the quality of employees. The price in a private placement is the product of a negotiation between the investor and the government. For instance, the investor might be able to obtain a reduced purchase price in exchange for a commitment to implement certain improvements after the change in title, or to preserve or increase employment related to the privatized enterprise. The investor might accept to pay a higher price when the company being sold has the status of a monopoly that will be preserved after the change in ownership.

4. Who will put the company into market-worthy shape?

Another important factor to consider either as part of the overall privatization plan adopted by the government or as a point of negotiation between investor and the government is whether or not the company will be restructured before its sale. Western European governments with the necessary resources have generally restructured companies before they are sold. The British goverment received an enhanced purchase price for British Aerospace when it privatized in 1987, after the implementation of a series of financial and productivity improvements initiated in 1984. If the government is mainly seeking to improve improving the s economy, it may prefer to commercialize the nationalized company without completely passing it to foreign investors.

In sharp contast, Eastern European governments generally lack the resources to restructure before the privatization. Sometimes, they work in a chain by selling off one company, then using the proceeds to restructure the next, which is then sold with the proceeds being used to finance the next restructuring and so on. Obviously, this is a unwieldy system, with each step depending on the success of the previous one.

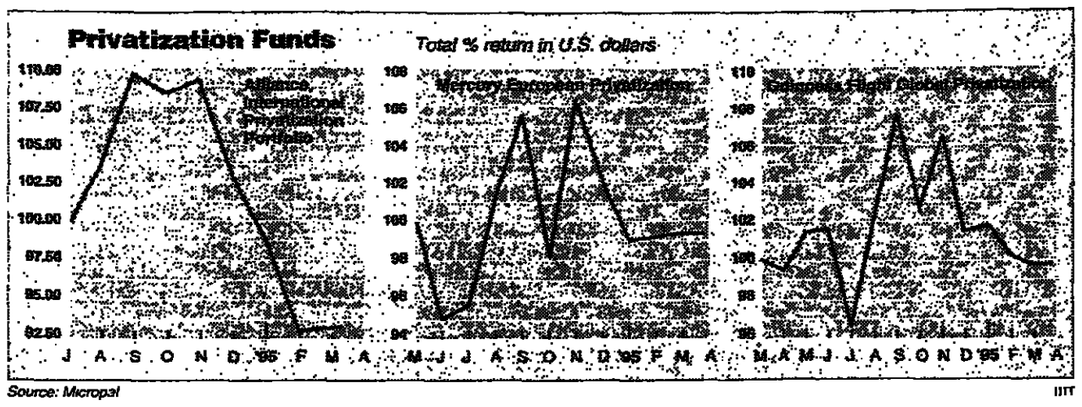
More often, the government will obtain commitments from the purchasers to restructure the company along agreed upon lines after title has passed. Obviously, the purchase price would be reduced accordingly. This works well enough for physical improvements. However, when the restructuring involves less tangible matters that concern the public interest, restructuring after the privatization may be unrealistic. It is hard to conceive that an investor that has purchased a monopoly will be willing to break up the company and to ensure fair competition "for the good of the people," when the main reason the investor chose that company was for dominant market position. Such have been the problems encountered in connection with British Telecom, which was privatized as a virtual monopoly at a premium price.

5. What are the lingering effects of former government ownership?

When buying into companies that were formerly owned and operated by the government, certain facts should never be ignored. The government never really walks away from the table — it retains a certain degree of control over the business through its regulatory powers. The investor must consider to what extent the former owner will exercise its regulatory power in a disinterested way, given that it has had ample opportunity to learn the vulnerabilities of the business. Also, the consequences of breaching the terms of the purchase agreement may be significantly more severe than mere monetary damages. And what about the state of the business acquired? To what extent was it run by bureaucrats or political appointees, rather than by managers who depended on the success of the venture to stay employed? How will the company fare without the special government interest? To what extent will the acquired business need to be revamped to have a chance of standing up to the privately run competition that has been honed by market forces?

Potential investors should bear in mind that, when buying from a government, there are great deals to be had. But the rules of the game are a bit more intricate than when buying from private parties.

Rodney Burton is a partner at S.G. Archibald in Paris; Diane Juzaitis is a manager at Arthur Andersen International, Paris



Source: Micropal IHT

Some Funds Beat the Wounded Market

By Aline Sullivan

Privatization funds are strange beasts. They are strange for their rarity; privatizations, after all, usually manage to excite investor interest. And they are strange for their frequent departure from their avowed aims, particularly in relation to emerging markets.

A further peculiarity is that privatization funds have plenty of cash ready for investment, while the overall picture painted by analysts is of a general shortage of capital to fund ambitious privatization programs worldwide. The fundamental reason for this is that the fund managers are choosy: They wait cautiously for the most attractive issues, and many funds concentrate on Western Europe in preference to developing economies — often in contrast to their published investment aims.

Global Privatization Fund, run by Alliance Capital Management in New York, is the giant exception to the rule. The fund has 98 percent of its $1.03 billion in assets invested in equities, much of it in emerging markets.

Brazil and Mexico rank in the fund's top 10 countries while RNGS Holdings in Russia forms its 10th largest company holding. The fund's asset allocation by sector also reflects this emphasis on the developing economies: utilities lead with almost 15 percent, followed by telephone and mining shares.

This strategy has not served the fund well in recent months: returns on net asset values declined nearly 14 percent in the six months ended Feb. 28. Its managers remain bullish, however.

"Following the dramatic shakeout in emerging markets over the past two months, the situation now appears to have stabilized," the alliance managers said in a recent report.

"Clearly the international support package for Mexico has steadied investors' nerves," they added, "and should facilitate a return of confidence in the emerging markets segment."

In contrast, Guinness Flight Global Privatization Unit Trust has virtually no direct exposure to emerging economies, a tactic that has enabled it to generate flat returns in a deteriorating market. The fund, which is based in London, is shadowed by a parallel offshore fund based in Guernsey.

Although the bulk of the Guinness fund's assets are invested in major European markets, the fund manager, Andrew Couch, plans to increase its exposure in the developed economies of Asia where he expects stock market values to rise by between 15 and 20 percent before the end of this year.

"I am a bit of a bull," Mr. Couch said. "There are some very attractive privatization opportunities out there and the markets look set to recover. The European markets will be okay and Asia's will outperform the rest of the world.

Two Western European funds, both based in London, also have fared reasonably well in recent months. The $723 million Kleinwort European Privatization Investment Trust dropped 1.66 percent over six months while the $879 million Mercury European Privatization Trust declined only 0.24 percent — a far better performance than most European markets recorded in that period.

The Kleinwort fund, which on paper aims to invest in privatized companies throughout Europe, instead focuses on Western Europe, mainly France and Britain. It occasionally makes investments in Eastern Europe, but these currently account for less than 4 percent of the fund's assets. About 20 percent of assets are held in cash. Among the equity investments, utilities form the leading sector, followed by financial and telecommunications companies.

The Mercury fund also focuses on the developed economies of Western Europe. British equities account for 27 percent of total net assets, followed by Sweden at 10.2 percent. About 23 percent is in cash. Eastern European assets account for less than ½ percent of the total.

"We aren't fully invested because we haven't been offered things we thought were good value," said the fund manager, Paul Harwood.

"Maybe governments will make future offering cheaper," he said. "We are out of Eastern Europe because we thought it would go down along with other emerging markets. And we were right about that."

This avoidance of Europe's developing economies isn't written in stone, however. Mr. Harwood said he recently bought shares in Tofas, a Turkish maker of auto parts, because the country's depressed economy and currency had forced shares to less than a quarter of their price a year ago.

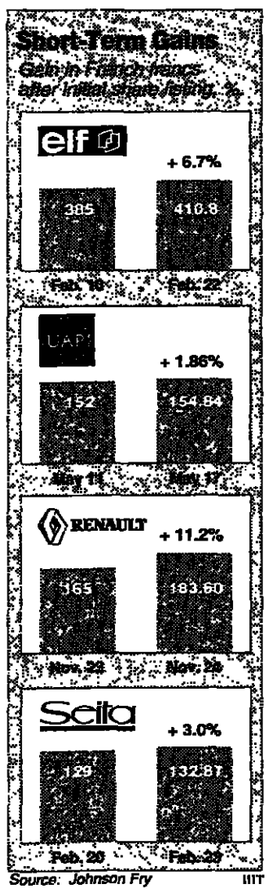
The Mercury fund differs from the Kleinwort fund in that investments in so-called cyclical, or growth, stocks represent for 60.4 percent of net assets. Financial companies account for 15.3 percent, and utilities for less than 10 percent.

Investors whose funds have not followed to the letter their promise of investing in emerging markets are doubtless giving a sigh of relief now.

In (and Out) of Paris Bourse

By Aline Sullivan

British investorsbelieve that one of the fastest ways to make money is to subscribe to shares in newly privatized companies and then sell them as fast as possible. But this knowledge is now of little use in Britain, where the privatization program is almost complete.



Source: Johnson Fry IHT

Instead, British investors are applying their strategy to French privatizations. The Johnson Fry Managed French Privatization Service, or MFP Service, in London, enables private investors to buy and then rapidly sell shares in all the French issues, without the nuisance of filling out French forms, changing money into francs and setting up a French bank account.

Johnson Fry's chief executive, Charles Fry, said the 20,000 investors in the service have made profits of 16 to 22 percent over the past year despite a 25 percent drop in the CAC 40 French stock index.

"By going for a buy and sell service investors don't spend too long in the markets and are able to avoid the risk of a market fall," he said.

Much of this profit can be attributed to currency movements: The franc has appreciated about 10 percent against the pound since French privatization began last year.

The minimum investment of £1,000 ($1,500) is deposited by the MFP Service into an account at the Bank of Scotland, converted to French francs, and then deposited into an account at Crédit Commerical de France in Paris before the first share application is made.

MFP then arranges for investors to apply for up to £1,000 of shares in each privatization issue. Should investors not be allocated that much by the French government, the extra funds would remain in the account. The service charges an initial fee of £60and subsequent fees of £15 to £22for each share sale. Johnson Fry retains any interest received on the funds.

The risks are obvious: The franc may weaken against the pound after the funds have been converted, or the shares purchased may start trading at a loss. To date, the benefits have outweighed the drawbacks.

Last year, MFP bought shares in the oil group Elf Aquitaine at 385 francs a share, selling them 12 days later at 410.8 francs apiece. It then bought shares in Union des Assurances de Paris at 152 francs a share, selling after six days at 154.84 each. That sale resulted in a slight loss for investors after commission charges.

More impressively, shares in the automaker Renault were bought by MFP at 165 francs each and sold only a day later at 183.6 francs apiece.

"These gains may not sound like much, but when you consider that a lot of people are doing this along with other members of their family it does add up," said Mr. Fry. He pointed out that had the service been available in 20 recent British privatizations, an investment of £1,000 would have been worth about £2,300after costs.

For investors with an eye for the longer term, Johnson Fry also runs a French portfolio service that retains shares purchased in each privatization issue. Investors must subscribe £5,000 and are allowed one dealing day each month when they can sell their shares.

Not surprisingly, Mr Fry believes that now is the ideal time to buy into both services. "Although nothing will happen until the elections in May," he said, "the privatization program will certainly continue after then for at least another two years."

ADVERTISEMENT

March 24, 1995

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

Fund		
ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C.)		
Manama-Bahrain,PO 2808,Fx 533062 Tl 532235		
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd	$	121.50
m ABC Islamic Fund (E.C.)	$	130.66
m ABC Global Recovery Fd	$	94.81
m ABC Global Bond Fd	$	103.73
ABN AMRO BANK, P.O. Box 283, Amsterdam		
w Columbia Securities	Fl	134.06
w Trans Europe Fund Fl	Fl	84.59
w Trans Europe Fund $	$	53.34
w Alrento	Fl	279.80
ABN AMRO Funds		
4, rue Jean Monnet, Lux. 352-424949,320		
d Latin America Eq Fd	$	34.31
d North America Eq Fd	$	55.66
d Asian Tigers Eq Fd	$	48.55
d Europe Equity Fd	$	31.76
d Japan Equity Fd	$	46.65
d Germany Equity Fd	DM	90.54
d Global Bond Fd	$	51.22
d Europe Bond Fd	$	51.11
d US Bond Fund	$	52.18
d Germany Bond Fd B	DM	103.58
d Spain Bond Fund	Ptas	7440.00
AEB WORLDFOLIO MUTUAL FUNDS		
d $ Daily Income	$	1.00
d DM Daily Income	DM	1.00
d $ Bond Income	$	18.14
d Non - $ Bonds	$	29.36
d Global Bonds	$	22.20
d Global Balanced	$	19.07
d Global Equities	$	18.77
d US Conservative Equities	$	15.23
d US Agressive Equities	$	15.32
d European Equities	$	11.10
d Pacific Equities	$	12.08
d Natural Resources	$	7.63
d Asia Growth Co	$	13.57
d Emerg Market Deb	$	11.26
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT Ltd		
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust	$	35.0545
w AIG Asia Emerg Mkts Fd	$	91.5010
w AIG Balanced World Fd	$	105.0388
d AIG Emerg Mkts Bd Fd	$	89.3849
w AIG Eurecu Fund Plc	Ecu	105.1273
w AIG Euro Small Co Fd Plc	$	126.7812
d AIG Europe Emerg Mkts Fd	$	101.4584
w AIG Europe Fd Plc	$	106.6654
w AIG Japan Fund	$	75.7490
d AIG Japan Small Cos Fd	$	12.74
w AIG Latin America Fd Plc	$	105.5857
w AIG Millicurrency Bd Fd Plc	$	110.7571
w AIG South East Asia Fd	$	223.8301
w AIG Southeast Asia Sm Cos	$	84.5960
d High Life Fund	Ecu	9.00
d UBZ Euro-Optimizer Fund	Ecu	11.65
d UBZ Liquidity Fund $	$	117.7849
d UBZ Liquidity Fund DM	DM	129.6896
d UBZ Liquidity Fund Ecu	Ecu	130.8024
d UBZ Liquidity Fund SF	SF	125.0120
ALFRED BERG		
d Alfred Berg Norden	$	209.31
Alfred Berg Sicav		
d Europe	DM	203.09
d Far East	$	150.02
d Germany	DM	212.97
d Global	$	165.23
d Japan	Y	9224.00
d North America	$	122.21
d Switzerland	SF	164.97
d U.K.	£	76.69
ALLIANCE CAPITAL MANAGEMENT		

Fund		
w Global	$	343.81
w Small Cap	$	1038.50
BOWEN CAPITAL MGT		
w Stewart Asia Fund	$	9.6312
w Zipangu Fund	$	9.4675
BSS GROUP		
w Intelbond Chf	SF	71.03
w Intelsec Chf	SF	166.46
w Swissfund Chf	SF	138.39
BSS UNIVERSAL FUND SICAV		
d Global Eq USD A (Div)	$	18.6214
d Global Eq USD B (Cap)	$	19.6713
d Global Bonds USD A (Div)	$	16.0070
d Global Bonds USD B (Cap)	$	19.6079
d Global Bonds FRF A (Div)	FF	102.8355
d Global Bonds FRF B (Cap)	FF	133.5049
d Finnsec Global FM A (Div)	FM	177.3210
d Finnsec Global FM B (Cap)	FM	179.2859
d Europe ECU A (Div)	Ecu	126.1602
d Europe ECU B (Cap)	Ecu	127.4346
d Far East USD A (Div)	$	23.4764
d Far East USD B (Cap)	$	23.5899
d Japan JPY A (Div)	Y	811.5748
d Japan JPY B (Cap)	Y	811.5748
d Parsec FRF B (Cap)	FF	113.7254
d Nth America USD A (Div)	$	17.2590
d Nth America USD B (Cap)	$	17.2590
d Latin America USD A (Div)	$	12.2072
d Latin America USD B (Cap)	$	12.2072
d Asia USD A (Div)	$	8.6833
d Asia USD B (Cap)	$	8.6833
d World USD A (Div)	$	8.9276
d World USD B (Cap)	$	8.9276
BUCHANAN FUND LIMITED		
c/o Bank of Bermuda Ltd: (809) 295-4000		
f Global Hedge USD	$	12.92
f Global Hedge GBP	£	13.80
f Global CHF	SF	13.45
f European & Atlantic	$	11.39
f Pacific	$	13.84
f Emerging Markets	$	18.72
CALLANDER		
w Callander Emer. Growth	$	139.38
w Callander F-Asset	$	157.00
w Callander F-Austrian	AS	1083.17
w Callander F-Spanish	Pta	7307.00
w Callander F-US Health Care	$	39.54
w Callander Swiss Growth	SF	137.22
CAMPBELL (BERMUDA) LTD		
w Gbl Institutional (17 Mar)	$	932.97 E
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP		
d CI Canadian Growth Fd	C$	6.44
d CI North American Fd	C$	8.21
d CI Pacific Fund	C$	15.68
d CI Global Fund	C$	8.29
d CI Emerg Markets Fd	C$	6.64
d CI European Fund	C$	5.71
d Canada Guar. Mortgage Fd	C$	19.36
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
w Capital Int'l Fund	$	130.97
w Capital Italia SA	$	40.15
CDC INTERNATIONAL		
w CEP Court Terme	FF	183295.81
CHEMICAL IRELAND FD ADM LTD		
353-1 66 13 433		
w Korea 21St Century Invt	$	10.70
w The Yellow Sea Invt Co	$	10.86
CINDAM BRAZIL FUND		
d Cindam Equity Fund	$	120.7959
d Cindam Balanced Fund	$	127.8212
CITIBANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. (352) 451414-1		

Fund		
w Asian Capital Holdings	$	52.45
w Asian Selection Fd N.V.	Fl	82.05
w DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	37.58
w EMS Offshore Fd N.V.	Fl	98.68
w Europe Growth Fund N.V.	Fl	53.86
w Japan Diversified Fund	$	40.11
w Leveraged Cap Hold	$	60.75
MERRILL LYNCH		
d Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
d Prime Rate Portfolio	$	10.08
MERRILL LYNCH SHORT-TERM WORLD INCOME PORTFOLIO		
d Class A	$	7.97
d Class B	$	7.97
MERRILL LYNCH GLOBAL CURRENCY BOND SERIES		
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR PORTFOLIO		
d Category A	A$	18.30
d Category B	A$	17.72
CANADIAN DOLLAR PORTFOLIO		
d Category A	C$	14.58

Fund		
w P.C.F UK Val (Lux)	£	62.86
w P.C.F Germaval (Lux)	DM	85.39
w Pictet Swiss Mid-Small Cap	SF	815.95
w P.C.F Noramval (Lux)	$	29.71
w P.C.F Valiber (Lux)	Ptas	8215.00
w P.C.F Valitalia (Lux)	Lit	100578.00
w P.C.F Valfrance (Lux)	FF	1115.39
w P.U.F. Valbond SFR (Lux)	SF	271.80
w P.U.F. Valbond USD (Lux)	$	240.49
w P.U.F. Valbond Ecu (Lux)	Ecu	185.04
w P.U.F. Valbond FRF (Lux)	FF	968.35
w P.U.F. Valbond GBP (Lux)	£	99.11
w P.U.F. Valbond DEM (Lux)	DM	297.23
w P.U.F. US $ Bd Ptfl (Lux)	$	184.434
w P.U.F. Model Fd	Ecu	114.01
w P.U.F. Pictife	SF	474.20
w P.U.F. Renteval	SF	309.48
w P.T.F. Emerg Mkts (Lux)	$	182.55
w P.T.F. Eur. Opport (Lux)	Ecu	122.96
w P.T.F. Euroval (Lux)	Ecu	286.60
m Pictet 4 Pillar	SF	99.48

Fund		
d UBS Short Term Inv-DM	DM	577.861
d UBS Small C. Europe	SF	81.470 y
d UBS Small C. Europe	DM	98.280 y
d Yen-Invest	Y	91094.330 y

Other Funds

Fund		
w Acticroissance Sicav	FF	411.94
w Actifinance Sicav	$	719.59
w Actifutures Ltd	$	755.60
w Actigestion Sicav	FF	422.90
w Activest Int'l Sicav	$	26.75
w Adelaide	FF	1015.35
w Adelaide	$	204.18
m Advanced Latin Fd Ltd	$	78.51
m Advanced Pacific Strat	$	85.98
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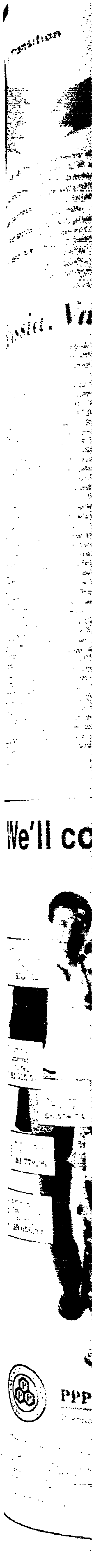
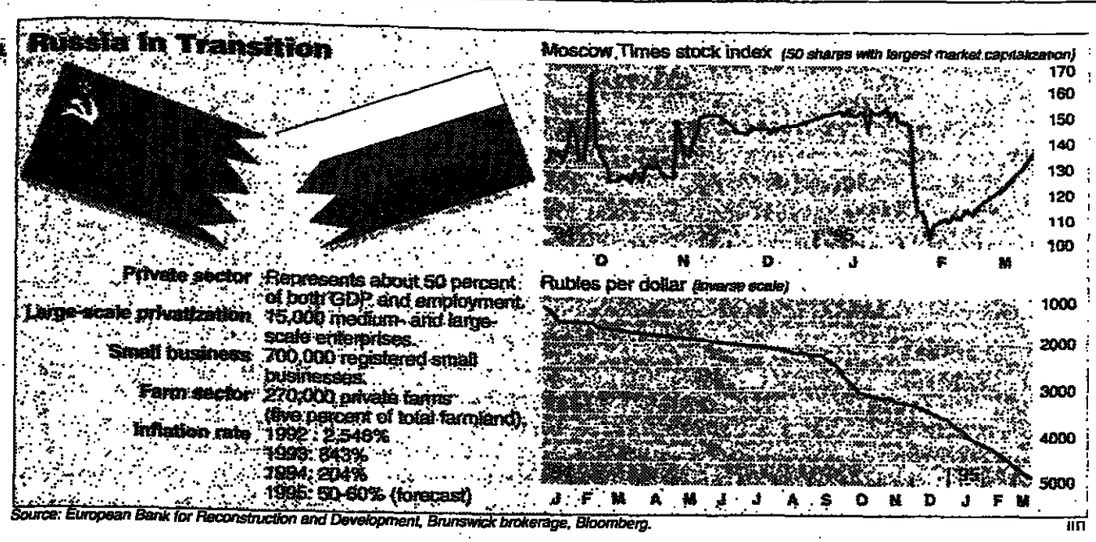


THE MONEY REPORT



Source: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Brunswick brokerage, Bloomberg. IHT

In Russia, Vast Opportunity, Vast Risk

By Digby Larner

At the end of this month the Russian government plans to launch a new privatization program it hopes will dispel fears that President Boris N. Yeltsin has retreated from his ambition to continue building a free-market economy.

It also gives international and domestic investors a further chance to buy into a market many analysts claim has enormous growth potential.

Even without new businesses coming to the market, investors already have access to a wide range of stocks on more than six Russian exchanges.

By the end of the first round of privatizations in July last year the government had sold more than 14,000 medium or large state industries.

Between them these corporations employ 86 percent of the Russian work force and accounted for about 60 percent of the country's 1994 income. There are no restrictions on foreign investment.

Jayne Sutcliffe, a director with the fund manager Regency Pacific Group, in London, said that despite continued political and economic difficulties in Russia — including inflation at more than 7 percent a month, a budget deficit running at 5 percent of GDP and Mr. Yeltsin's damaged credibility following the bombing of Chechnya — she remains optimistic for the future:

"Since our Russian funds were launched," she said, "the market has collapsed, but we are still positive. We took large stakes in big companies and these are the sort of investments that are likely to appeal to institutional investors coming into the market later."

Regent has two specialist Russian funds, White Tiger Investment Co., introduced in October 1994, and Red Tiger Investment Co., formed the following December. White Tiger fund is now closed to investors and has seen its value drop from an initial $20 million to about $12 million at the end of February. Red Tiger fund is still open. It hopes to top $20 million soon.

After the bombing of Chechnya, The Moscow Times Index, which tracks 50 shares, fell more than 30 percent. While the index has recovered steadily to within 10 basis points of its value before the bombing, there are still concerns about the future impact of government policy on shares.

Ms. Sutcliffe believes, however, that political and economic risk in Russia is hardly worse than in other emerging markets: "When you buy undervalued stock you know you're getting it cheaply for a reason. But we believe the Russian market is going to be of sufficient size that emerging market funds will want to have most of their exposure there. There are a lot of people and businesses with a vested interest in making Russia work."

There are signs of economic improvement. Although the budget deficit and inflation are still high, both have fallen in the first few months of the year. Moreover, a new loan agreement signed with the IMF is likely to bring pressure to bear in forcing unprofitable and overstaffed businesses to streamline.

As with all emerging markets, a problem facing international and domestic investors in Russia is obtaining accurate information on shares or on the economy at large.

Marie-Hélène Bérard, an adviser to the board with Crédit Commercial de France in Paris — which manages a $66 million Russian fund through its British subsidiary, CCF Framlington — said she mistrusts much of the information available.

"It's a very complex situation and I do not think the official statistics are really very reliable. The state organization itself is becoming poorer and it's hard for them to gather information."

She added that despite the absence of legal restrictions on foreign ownership of shares it can be difficult to buy them. Most shares are owned by the 150 investment funds that sprang up in the last 18 months. Finding out which fund holds what shares is tough.

"It's meant to be easy to buy shares but it isn't," she said. "We are now helping with a project to establish a central depository in Russia and to create an independent share register. The only registers that currently exist are those of individual companies."

Other analysts fret that the rules governing corporate activity in Russia are too lax.

"There are too many stock markets and not enough controls," said one. Last week the executive director of Russia's Securities and Exchange Commission, Dmitri Vasiliev, was quoted as saying that the country's investment market is highly risky.

Jon Stern, a senior consultant with National Economic Research Associates in London, said the current lack of corporate regulation in Russia could be especially problematic for international investors.

"The question of corporate governance has not yet been adequately addressed," he said. "This could be a problem, particularly in monopolistic sectors, like the energy utilities."

Deutsche Telekom: Clock Running Out

By Baie Netzer

Germany's government-owned telecommunications monopoly, Deutsche Telekom, is scheduled to offer investors an estimated $10 billion to $15 billion in shares about the middle of next year, the first step in what is seen by many as the mother of all privatizations. An offering of similar size is expected in 1997 or 1998.

But as the company prepares itself for sale, experts are expressing skepticism about whether management can resolve lingering problems before heading to market.

"They're running out of time," said Oscar Castro, manager of Montgomery Global Communications Fund. "They have an extremely strong union which is causing delays, and the politicians aren't taking a very strong stand."

Though the company is well-positioned to compete in central Europe and Russia, its home-market prices are too high, it has enormous pension funding obligations, too much debt and a wave of newly formed alliances ready to compete with it, according to Jonathan Lee, telecommunications analyst at James Capel in London.

"It's not in good shape at all when one looks at those issues," said Mr. Lee.

The resignation and departure of the chief executive, Helmut Ricke, at the end of last year heightened the management crisis at Deutsche Telekom, experts say. Mr. Ricke was the one manager who appeared to know how to pull the company together, according to Mr. Lee.

Now, with such German industrial giants as Veba AG and Thyssen AG joining with American partners to compete in the German telecommunications market, the pressure is on Deutsche Telekom to show that it can do business in a deregulated market.

"I'm not sure they have the mentality to start competing when the market opens up," Mr. Castro said. "And they'll be up against alliances with U.S. companies already used to competition."

> International investors like to see strong retail demand for an offering before they will invest their own funds.

A question remaining for retail investors is whether a discount on Deutsche Telekom's share price will be offered, according to Rodney Lord, publisher of the newsletter Privatization International. Discounts of 5 percent or less have helped a number of British privatizations succeed, he said.

"Right now, the attitude of the German government seems to be that the offering will be so high-profile that investors will flock to the shares," Mr. Lord said. "But German investors don't have a tradition of buying stocks, so you're putting a lot of trust in them if you don't offer any incentive."

That attitude can easily backfire, Mr. Lord warned, as international investors like to see strong retail demand for an offering before they will invest their own funds.

"We certainly intend to sell our shares to individual investors," said Ulrich Lissek, spokesman for Deutsche Telekom in Bonn. "Our offering will be so big that it wouldn't make sense for us to exclude anybody."

BRIEFCASE

American Phoenix Offers A Wider Currency Choice

American Phoenix Investment Portfolios, or APIP, will now accept subscriptions in dollars, pounds and lire from investors wishing to buy a stake in the firm's Luxembourg-based umbrella fund. Previously only Ecu-denominated subscriptions were acceptable.

Investors can choose between the Global Multinational Portfolio, which invests in worldwide multinationals, and the European Multinational Portfolio, which focuses on multinationals headquartered in Europe.

Andrew della Casa, a director of American Phoenix Investments Ltd., said that the additional currencies would "give investors the choice of which currency to deal in to suit their needs. Investment managers who manage funds that have systems which report in only one currency will also now have access to APIP."

APIP is a unit of the American insurer Phoenix Home Life Mutual Insurance Co., which has more than $25 billion under management.

International Alliance In Mutual Fund Industry

The mutual fund industry took an important step toward becoming genuinely international this week with the announcement of the alliance between the American fund manager Massachusetts Financial Services, Hypo Bank of Germany and the British fund manager Foreign & Colonial.

Massachusetts Financial, which has $35 billion in assets under management and 1.3 million customers, will distribute products managed or advised by Foreign & Colonial to individual investors in the United States. Hypo Bank and Foreign & Colonial will reciprocate by offering Massachusetts Financial an entry into European markets. The parties to the alliance will exchange research, but no cash or stock holdings will change hands.

"This alliance is a great strategic fit for MFS," said A. Keith Brodkin, chairman and CEO of Massachusetts Financial.

"With F&C's vast resources in international equity management, including in the emerging markets, we will be able to expand our offering of international equity funds to U.S. investors.

"At the same time the alliance will provide a significant boost to our global distribution, which we think will be one of the greatest growth areas in the industry," he added.

James Ogilvy, CEO of F&C, also expressed satisfaction with the deal: "In addition to our existing presence in Europe and the Far East, our strategy has been to establish a 'third leg' in the large and growing U.S. market, and this will help us accomplish that goal."

Mutual fund industry analysts said that the immediate practical benefits of the deal from the individual investors' point of view would be an increased choice of funds, and a tendency for fund groups to market funds of similar legal structures across international borders.

Private Patients Plan Sets Higher Limits on Coverage

Private Patients Plan, a British health care specialist insurer, has increased the limits of its cover for its international clients. The company has also widened the scope of its cover to include osteopathy and chiropractic.

The insurer offers three types of international plan. The Comprehensive option's cover limit has been trebled from £250,000 ($400,000) to £750,000. The Prestige and Standard cover limits have been raised from £500,000 and £250,000 to £1 million and £500,000, respectively.

"Medical costs worldwide continue to rise unabated, far outstripping the underlying rate of inflation," said Philip Healey, international business manager at Private Patients Plan. "It is our aim to ensure that membership of PPP's International Health Plan provides the best possible assurance that the high cost of worldwide medical care will be met."

For more information, call PPP in Britain at (44 1892) 512 345.

UConn, UCLA, Kentucky And N. Carolina Triumph

The Associated Press

Connecticut showed Joe Smith the kind of attention he can expect to see in the National Basketball Association, whenever that day comes.

The Huskies bumped and banged the All-American center all game and bounced Maryland from the West Regional, 99-89, Thursday night.

NCAA TOURNAMENT

Connecticut moved on to a sweet meeting with No. 1 UCLA on Saturday for a trip to the Final Four. The Bruins routed Mississippi State, 86-67, in the other semifinal in Oakland, California.

Whether Smith, who managed 22 points, will move up to the NBA next season is uncertain. The sophomore star long ago promised his mother that he'd finish college, but recently has hinted he could complete his degree as a pro.

"I don't know right now," Smith said about his future.

The results in the Southeast bracket in Birmingham, Alabama, also produced a neat game. Kentucky beat Arizona State, 97-73, and North Carolina defeated Georgetown, 74-64. On Saturday, Kentucky will try to end a five-game losing streak to the Tar Heels that dates to 1975.

UCLA, Connecticut and North Carolina all were ranked No. 1 at some point this year. Kentucky finished the regular season at No. 2.

Donny Marshall, another future pro, scored 27 points for Connecticut (28-4). Only a cut near his right eye that sent blood down the right side of his face in the first half slowed down his chest-bumping, fist-pumping emotional display.

Smith was held to six points in the first half, sitting out the last five minutes after picking up his third foul.

The Huskies never trailed and led comfortably for most of the game. Maryland (26-8) moved within nine points with 3:10 left, but got no closer.

On Friday night, the semifinals were to start in the East and Midwest regionals.

In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Wake Forest (26-5) was facing Oklahoma State (25-9) and Massachusetts (28-4) took on Tulsa (24-7).

In Kansas City, Missouri, it was Arkansas (29-6) against Memphis (24-9) and Kansas (25-5) against Virginia (24-8).

UCLA 86, Mississippi State 67: Ed O'Bannon scored 21 points and UCLA (28-2) won its 16th straight game. The top-ranked Bruins moved within one victory of their first Final Four since 1980.

UCLA used its man-to-man defense to overwhelm Mississippi State and take a 40-19 lead at halftime. A three-point play by Charles O'Bannon, Ed's brother, made it 65-29 with 10:19 left.

North Carolina 74, Georgetown 64: Rasheed Wallace, limited to 46 minutes in the first games of the tournament because of a sprained ankle, had 22 points, 12 rebounds and six blocked shots for the Tar Heels.

North Carolina (27-5) is one victory away from the 10th trip to the Final Four under Coach Dean Smith. The game marked the first time the teams had met in the tournament since Michael Jordan and North Carolina beat the Hoyas for the 1982 championship.

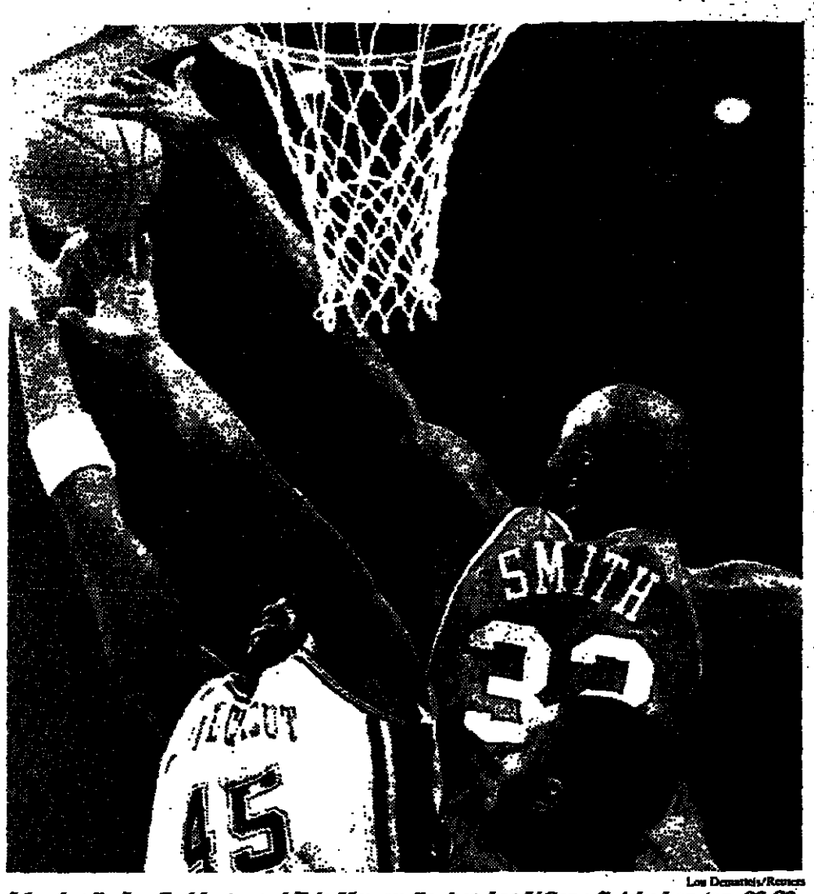
Wallace scored 20 points in the second half. Donald Williams added 20 for the Tar Heels. Allen Iverson scored 24 points for Georgetown (21-10).

Kentucky 97, Arizona State 73: Tony Delk scored 26 points for Kentucky, which has won its three tournament games by an average of 31 points.

The Wildcats (28-4) were strong inside and out, hitting 3-pointers and throwing down dunks. A 12-0 run at the start of the second half made it 54-36.

All three starters on the Kentucky front line scored in double figures — Rodrick Rhodes with 16, Andre Riddick 15 and Walter McCarty 10.

Arizona State (24-9) lost in its first visit to the round of 16 since 1975.



Lou Dematteis/Reuters

Maryland's Joe Smith stopped Eric Hayward's shot, but UConn finished on top, 99-89.

Canisius and Penn State Reach NIT's Final Four

The Associated Press

Canisius already is warming up to the perks that come with reaching the National Invitation Tournament's Final Four.

The Golden Griffins' 89-80 victory over Washington State on Thursday in Buffalo, New York, puts them in the spotlight by playing a nationally televised game. There's a free trip to New York and a chance to play at Madison Square Garden. Also included are complimentary tickets to the Bulls-Knicks game Tuesday, when Chicago's Michael Jordan makes his first appearance in New York since returning to basketball.

Michael Meeks is largely responsible for such treatment as Canisius gets ready for its first NIT Final Four since 1963.

Meeks scored 18 of his 24 points in the second half and Canisius made 16 straight free throws down the stretch to beat Washington State. Canisius hit 27 of 30 free throws in the game.

Darrell Barley added 20 points for Canisius (21-12), while Craig Wise and Chris Young added 13 apiece.

Isaac Fontaine scored 20 points and Mark Hendrickson finished with 19 for Washington State (18-12), which hadn't played Canisius since 1947.

Canisius will play Virginia Tech on Monday before Marquette meets Penn State, a victor over Iowa, in the other semifinal.

Penn State 67, Iowa 64: In Iowa City, Iowa, Pete Lisicky hit a 3-pointer with 2.1 seconds to play to snap a tie and give Penn State the victory.

Iowa (21-12) squandered an early 13-point lead, then battled back from a 14-point deficit in the final 6:35 to tie it : : 64 on Jess Settles's two free throws with 10.6 seconds remaining.

Lisicky then took a pass on the right and drilled the game-winning basket to send the Nittany Lions (20-10) to New York.

Rahsaan Carlton led the balanced Penn State attack with 13 points, while John Amaechi had 12 points and 12 rebounds and Lisicky 12 points and Donovan Williams 10 points.

■ How Is a Timeout Called?

NCAA officials plan to clarify what signals can be used for a timeout request following Lawrence Moten's blunder last week in Syracuse's loss to Arkansas, The Associated Press reported.

Moten called a timeout Sunday with Syracuse leading Arkansas 82-81 with 4.2 seconds remaining, although the Orangemen had no timeouts left. That gave Syracuse a technical and sent Arkansas to the line to tie the game, which it went on to win in overtime, 96-94.

But the Syracuse coach, Jim Boeheim, has since discovered a loophole that may have prevented the technical: Moten asked for the timeout visually, although a section of the NCAA rule book requires timeouts be made orally.

A conflict in the current rule book has one section stating that a player must make an oral request in order for a referee to grant a timeout, while another section does not specify that the request must be oral.

In practice, referees for years have recognized both the spoken request and a hand signal of a "T."

Hank Nichols, NCAA national coordinator of officiating and secretary-editor of the NCAA men's basketball rules committee, said the error was in the rule book and not in the officials' handling of the call. He said the book would probably be changed to allow either the hand signal or the oral request.

O'Neal Stops Hornets, Eyes Bulls

The Associated Press

After he had finished with Alonzo Mourning and the Charlotte Hornets, Shaquille O'Neal turned his thoughts to a bigger obstacle — Michael Jordan.

O'Neal and his Orlando Magic was to run up against the emotional swell of Jordan's

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

Chicago homecoming when the teams met Friday night at the United Center.

"We'll just have to go in and play our game and whatever happens, happens," O'Neal said. "I'm just glad to be on the same floor with the world's greatest player."

Orlando, which tuned up for the Bulls with a 105-93 victory over Charlotte, and Utah became the first teams to hit the 50-win mark. The Jazz won their 16th in 18 games by beating Houston, 112-104.

O'Neal made 13 of 21 shots, finishing with 34 points to go with his 15 rebounds and five blocks against Mourning, who had 35 points, six rebounds and four blocks.

Horace Grant added 23 points and 12 rebounds for the Magic, which also got 12 points and a career-high 16 assists from Anfernee Hardaway, playing with a dislocated finger.

Jazz 112, Rockets 104: Karl Malone scored 15 of his 30 points in the third quarter, keeping Utah from blowing an 18-point halftime lead in Houston.

Utah led 60-42 at halftime, but the Rockets recovered by hitting 10 of their first 14 shots in the third period and trimming the deficit to 79-76 with 2:44 left in the quarter.

Mavericks 102, Pistons 94: Visiting Dallas won its third straight and sixth in seven games, getting 21 points and 18 rebounds from Popeye Jones.

Detroit rookie Grant Hill scored a season-high 32 points, but missed all six of his shots in the fourth quarter as the Pistons lost for the seventh time in eight games.

Who Can Stop the Kenyans?

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

DURHAM, England — In the north, far from home, the Kenyans will race each other to the top of an 18-meter hill and back down again. Some will be barefoot, some will wear the expensive shoes of an American sponsor. By afternoon Saturday, they should have swept off with most of the men's, women's and team medals from the 23d IAAF World Cross Country Championships.

Expectations ramble on without John Ngugi, Kenya's five-time world champion banned almost two years ago for a misunderstanding over a drug test; and without William Sigei, the 10,000-meter world-record holder and champion of this meet for the last two years, who is out with a leg injury.

Not for their coaches to worry. Kenya's teams of senior men have won the last nine championships. In that time, only Khalid Skah of Morocco, in 1990 and 1991, has succeeded in preventing a Kenyan from winning the individual title. Paulo Guerra of Portugal, a few Ethiopians and a few Moroccans may threaten, but the Kenyans' greatest strategic challenge may have been deciding among themselves who shall force the pace and who shall benefit.

The Kenyans spent three weeks at home training at an altitude of 1,500 meters. Their likely favorites are Ismael Kirui, the 1992 world junior champion; Simon Chemoiywa, last year's runner-up; Dominic Kirui, the runner-up two years ago; and Paul Tergat, who, having easily won his recent national championships, is the most likely.

The 12-kilometer (7.4-mile) race across the grass, mud and natural obstacles best suits the likes of Kirui, who began running at 14 from home to school, then home for lunch, then school, and home. Durham has been unseasonably dry this week and the harder surface is admittedly preferred by Kirui and Rose Cheruiyot, 18, last year's junior runner-up, who is running in the women's senior 6,450-meter race.

Cross-country running was founded by Britain and Ireland in 1909. Not until 1958 did the first African nation, Tunisia, enter what was then the annual Cross-Country International. But the last non-African who medaled was Tim Hutchings of Britain, in 1989.

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
x-Orlando	50	17	.746	—
x-New York	43	22	.662	6
Miami	26	41	.388	24
New Jersey	26	41	.388	24
Boston	25	41	.379	24½
Philadelphia	18	48	.273	31½
Washington	18	48	.273	31½
Central Division				
Indiana	41	25	.621	—
Charlotte	41	26	.612	½
Cleveland	37	29	.561	4
Chicago	35	32	.522	6½
Atlanta	33	33	.500	8
Milwaukee	27	41	.397	15
Detroit	24	43	.358	17½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
x-Utah	50	18	.735	—
San Antonio	46	18	.719	2
Houston	40	26	.606	9
Denver	31	36	.463	18½
Dallas	28	37	.431	20½
Minnesota	19	48	.284	30½
Pacific Division				
x-Phoenix	49	18	.731	—
Seattle	46	20	.697	2½
L.A. Lakers	40	25	.615	8
Portland	36	29	.554	12
Sacramento	32	34	.485	16½
Golden State	21	45	.318	27½
L.A. Clippers	14	55	.203	36

x-clinched playoff berth.

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Dallas 27 28 22 25—102
Detroit 25 26 32 11— 94
Dallas: Jones 8-17 5-7 21, Kidd 6-12 0-0 15. Harris 6-8 3-4 15; Detroit: Hill 12-25 8-10 32, Hunter 7-12 2-3 19. Rebounds—Dallas 66 (Jones 18), Detroit 46 (Miller 11). Assists—Dallas 26 (Mashburn 9), Detroit 23 (Hunter 9).

Charlotte 26 29 19 21— 93
Orlando 28 25 26 26—105
C: Burrell 8-13 2-2 22, Mourning 11-23 12-15 35; O: Grant 11-16 1-1 23, O'Neal 13-21 8-13 34. Rebounds—Charlotte 45 (Johnson 7), Orlando 51 (O'Neal 15). Assists—Charlotte 24 (Johnson 7), Orlando 31 (Hardaway 16).

Utah 24 36 26 26—112
Houston 25 17 34 28—104
U: Malone 14-21 2-2 30, Stockton 9-13 2-2 24; H: Drexler 8-14 4-6 22, Olajuwon 13-25 13-14 39. Rebounds—Utah 44 (Malone 15), Houston 36 (Drexler, Olajuwon 9). Assists—Utah 29 (Stockton 16), Houston 24 (Olajuwon 6).

L.A. Clippers 18 29 25 21— 93
Milwaukee 28 25 25 26—104
L.A.: Vaught 8-14 3-4 19, Massenburg 5-7 6-6 16, Dehere 6-9 3-3 16; M: Robinson 13-23 6-7 32, Day 7-15 2-4 18; Rebounds—Los Angeles 36 (Massenburg 10), Milwaukee 51 (Robinson 12). Assists—Los Angeles 25 (Grant 11), Milwaukee 25 (Murdock 6).

New York 28 22 26 28—104
Denver 25 32 20 34—101
N.Y.: Ewing 7-14 7-10 22, Smith 5-9 8-8 18; D: Abdul-Rauf 10-18 10-11 30, Ellis 5-12 2-2 14. Rebounds—New York 48 (Ewing, Smith 8), Denver 56 (Mutombo, Hammonds 9). Assists—New York 27 (Starks 9), Denver 22 (Rose 10).

Washington 27 33 26 17—103
Seattle 23 27 26 32—108
W: Webber 10-15 0-1 20, Murezan 11-16 4-6 26, Cheaney 9-18 4-8 23; S: Schrempf 8-13 5-6 24, Payton 11-17 2-5 24. Rebounds—Washington 51 (Webber 9), Seattle 52 (Kemp 13). Assists—Washington 20 (Overton 7), Seattle 29 (Payton 9).

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
EASTERN CONFERENCE						
Atlantic Division						
Philadelphia	16	10	3	35	98	84
Washington	12	11	6	30	72	67
N.Y. Rangers	13	14	3	29	80	80
New Jersey	12	12	5	29	81	77
Florida	12	15	3	27	76	83
Tampa Bay	11	15	2	24	73	88
N.Y. Islanders	10	15	3	23	69	85
Northeast Division						
Quebec	20	6	3	43	113	74
Pittsburgh	20	8	2	42	122	100
Boston	14	12	2	30	83	71
Buffalo	11	11	5	27	65	68
Hartford	11	14	4	26	72	82
Montreal	10	14	5	25	74	96
Ottawa	4	19	4	12	58	87
WESTERN CONFERENCE						
Central Division						
Detroit	19	6	2	40	106	60
Chicago	18	9	2	38	112	78
St. Louis	15	10	2	32	99	78
Toronto	13	12	5	31	82	84
Dallas	11	13	5	27	89	79
Winnipeg	9	15	4	22	81	105
Pacific Division						
Calgary	13	12	5	31	97	87
Edmonton	12	14	3	27	85	99
Vancouver	9	11	8	26	86	96
Los Angeles	9	13	6	24	87	107
San Jose	10	15	2	22	65	93
Anaheim	8	16	4	20	70	101

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

N.Y. Rangers 0 0 0—0
N.Y. Islanders 0 0 1—1
First Period: None. Second Period: None. Third Period: 1, N.Y.Islanders, Thomas 7 (Beers, Turgeon); Shots on goal: N.Y. Rangers 15-15-7—37, N.Y. Islanders 5-4-6—15. Goalies—N.Y. Rangers, Richter. N.Y. Islanders, Soderstrom.

Edmonton 1 0 0—1
Dallas 1 1 0—2
First Period: E-Stapleton 4, D-M. Donnelly 9 (Harvey); Second Period: D-K. Hatcher 4 (Harvey, Gagner); (pp). Third Period: None. Shots on goal: E 6-9-11—26, D 13-8-12—33. Goalies—E, Ranford, D, Moog.

Anaheim 1 3 2—6
San Jose 0 1 2—3
First Period: A-Karpov 3. Second Period: S.J.-Tancill 2 (Wood); A-Ruochin 4 (Karpov, Dollas); A-Lebeau 5 (Karpov, Dollas); A-Ruochin 5 (Douris); Third Period: A-Dollas 5 (Karpov, Carnback); A-Socco 4 (Krysler, Dirk); S.J.-Kozlov 2 (Dahlen); S.J.-Fatkon 4 (Janney, Tancill); Shots on goal: A 10-8-11—29, S.J. 8-3-4—17. Goalies—A, Hebert, S.J., Irbe.

Chicago 1 1 1—3
Vancouver 1 0 0—1
First Period: V-Odlick 7 (Nemestnikov, Hunter); C-Amonte 9 (Smith, Craven); Second Period: C-Nicholls 20 (Roenick, Amonte); (pp). Third Period: C-Paulin 11 (Roenick, Amonte); Shots on goal: C 10-4-5—19, V 5-7-12—24. Goalies—C, Belfour, V, McLean.

TRANSITIONS

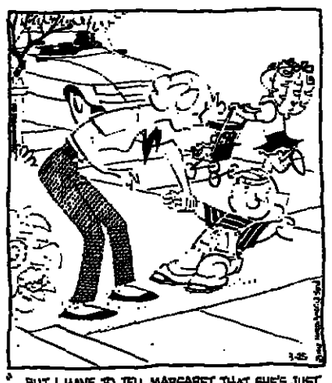
BASEBALL
American League
BOSTON—Sent Felix Colon, infielder, to Detroit to complete an earlier trade. Released Tom Cone, pitcher; Juan Paris, outfielder; and Cesar Bernhardt, infielder. Called up Glenn Carter and Chuck Malloy, pitchers, from their minor league camp. Reassigned John Wilder, pitcher, to their minor league camp.
CALIFORNIA—Signed Steve Colyer, Tom Redington and Fred Diaz, infielders; Earl Hinson, pitcher; and Aaron Ishiroka, outfielder, to minor league contracts.
CLEVELAND—Signed Billy Ripken, infielder, to minor league contract.
NEW YORK—Signed Jerrome Williams, outfielder, to minor league contract.
TEXAS—Signed Mike Pastorale, third baseman, to minor league contract.
National League
ATLANTA—Sent Reese Murdough, Keith Brown and Ken Willis, pitchers; Kevin Webb, Doug Wolfenburg and Kevin Grijak, infielders; and Barry Jones, outfielder to the Braves' minor-league camp.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
ATLANTA—Activated Craig Ehlo, guard-forward, from injured list. Released Marlon Wiley, guard.
SEATTLE—Activated Dontonio Wingfield, forward, from injured list. Put Vincent Askew, guard-forward, on the injured list.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
CINCINNATI—Matched an offer sheet to Carl Pickens, wide receiver, from Arizona.
DETROIT—Re-signed Tracy Hayworth, linebacker. Signed James Wilson, defensive lineman.
SEATTLE—Signed Jim Sweeney, center.
TAMPA BAY—Signed Joel Crismon, guard, and Bobby Joe Edmonds, running back.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
BUFFALO—Sent Markus Kelleter, goalie, to Rochester, AHL.
DALLAS—Assigned Mark Lawrence and Grant Marshall, right wings, and Mike Lalor, defenseman, to Kalamazoo, IHL.
HARTFORD—Recalled Scott Daniels, left wing, from Springfield, AHL. Traded Pat Verbeek, right wing, to New York Rangers for Glen Featherstone and Michael Stewart, defenseman, a first-round draft choice in 1995 and a fourth-round choice in 1996. Assigned Stewart to Springfield, AHL.
MONTREAL—Recalled Mario Roberge and Yves Sarault, left wings, from Fredericton, AHL. Sent Craig Darby, center, and Donald Brashear, left wing, to Fredericton.
N.Y. ISLANDERS—Recalled Gord Dineen, defenseman, from Denver, IHL.
N.Y. RANGERS—Recalled Mattias Norstrom, defenseman, from Binghamton, AHL. Claimed Daniel Lacroix, center, off waivers from Boston.
VANCOUVER—Traded Adrien Plavsic, defenseman, to Tampa Bay for 1997 fifth-round draft pick.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"...BUT I HAVE TO TELL MARGARET THAT SHE'S JUST A DUMB OLD GIRL BECAUSE SOMETIMES I DON'T THINK SHE KNOWS IT."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LARNS

RAAPK

WOLTAL

COPLIE

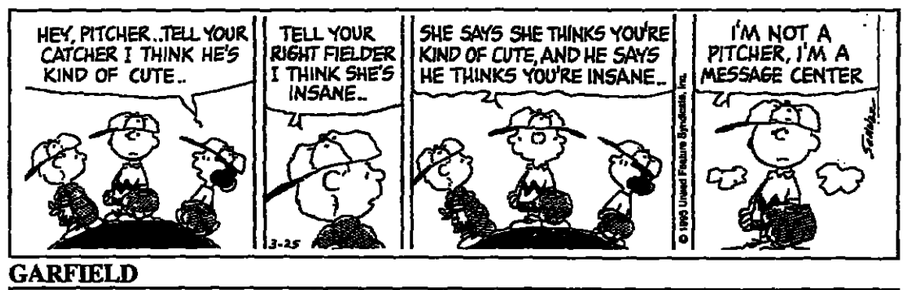
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

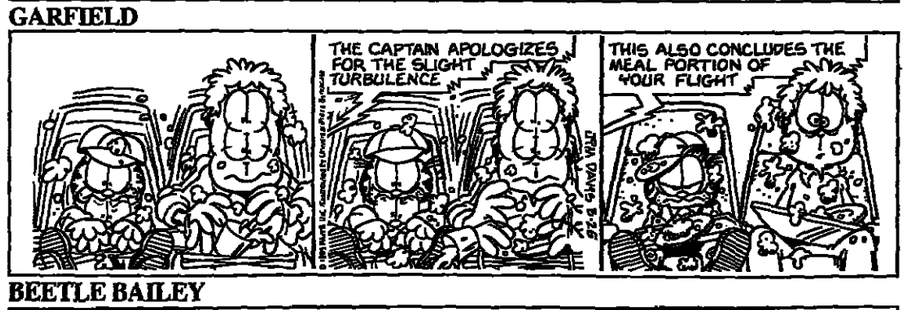
(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HAVOC EXERT SHADOW FABRIC
Answer: What the plantation owner did with his sugar workers — RAISED CANE

PEANUTS

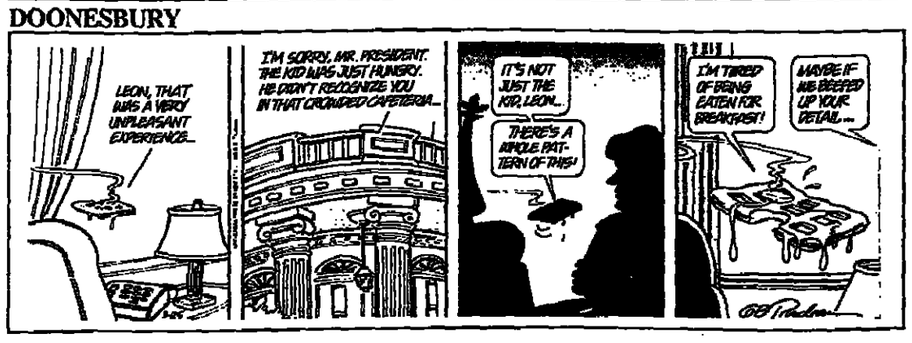


GARFIELD



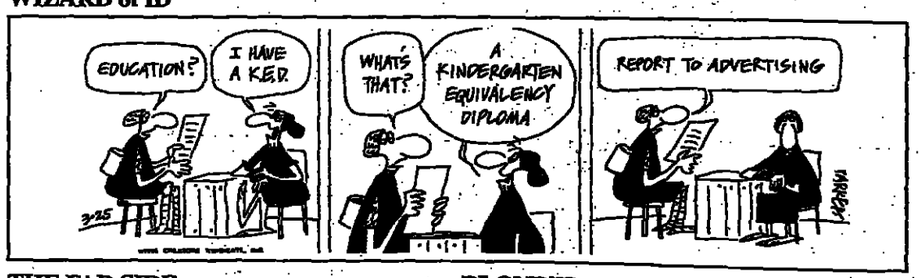
BEETLE BAILEY

DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES

WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE

"Remember me, Mr. Schneider? Kenya, 1947. If you're going to shoot at an elephant, Mr. Schneider, you better be prepared to finish the job."

BLONDIE

Grand Prix Drivers Agree With FIA To Race Sunday

Reuters

SAO PAULO — Formula One drivers agreed Friday to start the 1995 season as scheduled after settling a dispute with the ruling body and agreeing to race Sunday in the Brazilian Grand Prix.

All the drivers agreed to sign their super-license forms after receiving individual faxed letters from Max Mosley, the president of the sport's ruling body, FIA.

The drivers reportedly had objected to signing waivers that freed FIA of all liability, including third-party claims, in the event of any accidents. The drivers also objected to newly imposed requirements for them to travel the world promoting Formula One races.

After the tragedy and trauma of 1994, the 1995 season is expected to be slower and safer but also promises to produce more spectacular and less-controversial racing.

A complete revision of the rules after the deaths of Roland Ratzenberger and Ayrton Senna at Imola and the accidents that followed in Monaco, Barcelona and Silverstone (in testing) has forced a winter of change and innovation.

Many circuits had already been altered during 1994, with the introduction of much bigger runoff areas, new corner layouts and chicanes. Now the cars have been changed, too, in an effort to reduce the downforce, cut engine power and increase protection for the drivers.

There are three main areas in which the cars starting the season Sunday will differ from those that finished last season, according to Tyrrell's designer, Harvey Postlethwaite.

"First of all there is the engine," he said. "It is now a 3-liter engine, which is a little less powerful than the 3.5 liters seen last year."

"The second big change is in the safety regulations," he added. "These are pretty major changes and it is there that I think everyone has struggled because of the time-scales involved."

The greatest safety changes for the drivers will be in the cockpit. The minimum length of the opening has been increased from 500 to 650 millimeters (19.5 to 25 inches) and there must be at least 50 millimeters between the front of the cockpit surround and the steering wheel. This is intended to prevent drivers from hitting their heads on the carbon-fiber tub in the event of a frontal impact.

The minimum height of the cockpit surround has been increased from 400 to 550 millimeters. This is intended to give the driver improved lateral protection.

The length of the deformable structure ahead of the driver's legs is doubled this year, from 150 to 300 millimeters, and is now subject to a tough crash test.

Postlethwaite believes this may be the single most important change.

He said the third area of major change was in the aerodynamics and the general reduction in aerodynamic performance of the car. This came from new regulations affecting the side, bottom and wings of the car.

"All of this has knocked about 15 percent off the downforce but of course that will depend on the track you are running at," he said.

The size of both the front and the rear wings has been reduced to add further downforce reductions to those brought in last season.

Postlethwaite believes these latest alterations mean the cars will have about 40 percent less downforce than last year.

"There have been quite a lot of changes and although it is very difficult to say with any certainty, this should close the field up a little bit," he said.

"It is a bit of a melting pot because everyone has had to build new cars and there are a lot of new engines about, so suddenly the pecking order might look a bit different," he added.

British Fan Pleads Not Guilty to Provoking Cantona

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A soccer fan who was attacked by the Manchester United star Eric Cantona pleaded not guilty Friday to charges of provoking the incident.

Matthew Simmons, 20, a Crystal Palace supporter, was released on bail and ordered to appear for trial on May 23.

Simmons is charged with two public order offenses of using threatening, abusive or insulting words or behavior. The charges carry a maximum penalty of six months in prison and a £6,000 ($9,540) fine.

Court officials said Cantona could be called to give evidence in Simmons's trial.

Simmons appeared at the same Croydon Magistrates Court where, on Thursday, Cantona was sentenced to two weeks in jail after pleading guilty to assaulting the fan. Cantona was released on bail pending an appeal next Friday.

In an incident that shamed the sport, the French striker launched a kung-fu-style attack on Simmons during United's game against Crystal Palace at Selhurst Park on Jan. 25.

Cantona said in a statement read to the court Thursday that Simmons had made obscene gestures and shouted abusive language referring to his nationality and his mother. The Frenchman said he was "hurt and insulted."

Simmons, a window-fitter, has been banned by the club from attending any games this season because of the incident.

Cantona's teammate Paul Ince pleaded not guilty Thursday to assaulting another Crystal Palace fan and was ordered to stand trial May 23.

Cantona's sentence was criticized as overly harsh by numerous soccer officials, who said the court was making an example of him because of his fame.

Cantona's agent in France, Jean-Jacques Amorfini, said the player might quit English soccer as a result.

"We are dumbfounded and absolutely shocked," he told French radio. "I think people are trying to make Cantona disgusted with England. I believe he is going to have to leave the country."

News reports said the Italian club Inter Milan would now step up its efforts to lure Cantona away from England.

On Friday, British newspapers were widely critical of the sentence, saying community service would have been a more suitable punishment.

The Independent called the sentence "absurd" and said it would turn Cantona into a "martyr."

"Consider the facts: Cantona was severely provoked, it was his first offense, his victim escaped practically unscathed, he has no previous convictions and has expressed contrition," the paper said in an editorial.

The Guardian noted that, according to government statistics, fewer than 4 percent of people convicted of violent crimes in 1993 were imprisoned.

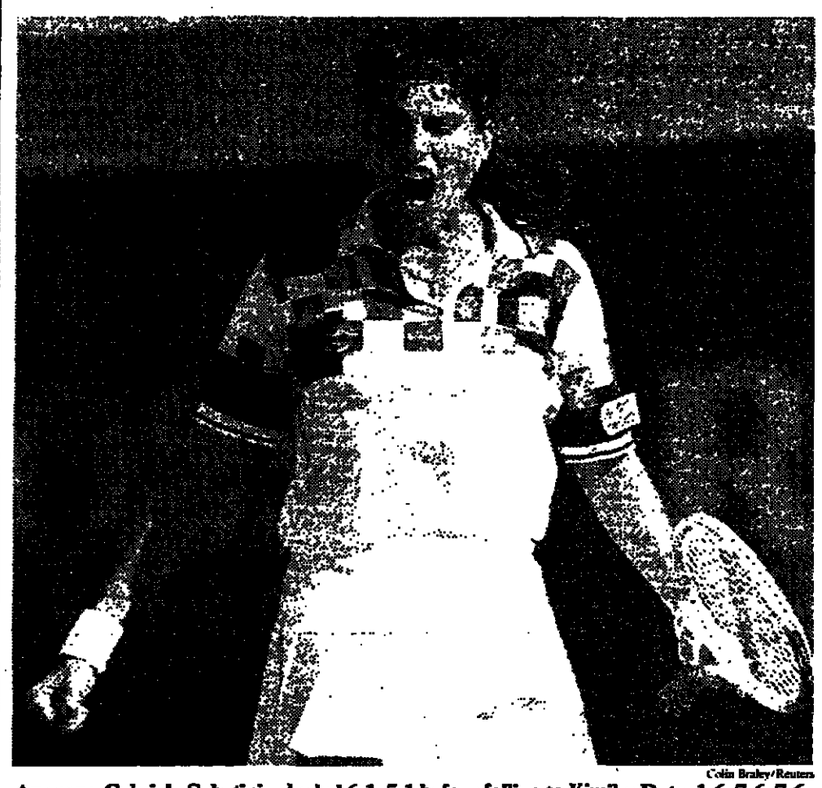
Some British newspapers applauded the term, however.

"Ooh Aah, Prisona," jeered the Sun, Britain's best-selling daily, echoing the chant of "Ooh Aah, Cantona" with which United fans salute their hero. The Sun dubbed him "a hothead who can't be tamed."

(AP, Reuters)

Dylan Martinez/Reuters

The soccer fan Matthew Simmons leaving court Friday near London, released on bail.



Colin Braley/Reuters

An angry Gabriela Sabatini, who led 6-1, 5-1 before falling to Kimiko Date, 1-6, 7-6, 7-6.

Sabatini's Self-Destruction

Argentine Squanders Lipton Lead as Sampras Advances

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KEY BISCAYNE, Florida — The sun was merciless, and so was the slow disintegration of Gabriela Sabatini's poise in a semifinal of the Lipton Championships to which she had staked what seemed an unshakable claim. The fifth-seeded Sabatini, an Argentine who has made this pristine island her second home, self-destructed on a tactical infrastructure overrun by 18 double faults and 69 unforced errors.

Sabatini tripped herself up Thursday even though her underdog opponent, Kimiko Date of Japan, was grimacing through their semifinal with a serving shoulder so tender that she clutched it after almost every point.

No matter. Sabatini, with perspiration spilling across her face and double faults spilling from her racket like so many lost hopes, suffered a humiliating 1-6, 7-6 (7-2), 7-6 (7-4) defeat to the seventh-seeded Date.

Sabatini, who was up by 6-1, 5-1 and serving for the match, shook her head in utter bafflement after a 3-hour-5-minute loss to an opponent she had beaten in their last four matches.

"I never thought of winning," said Date, who made 79 unforced errors.

Sabatini didn't have a useful excuse after surrendering a lead while scant points from a straight-set victory.

"When I was up 5-1, I was close to winning, but that wasn't the feeling I had," she said.

Sabatini also blew a 6-1, 5-1 lead two years ago in Paris. Mary Joe Fernandez survived five match points to win that quarterfinal match, 1-6, 7-6 (7-4), 10-8. Sabatini's career went into a prolonged skid thereafter.

Date looked less than confident in advancing to the final against No. 2 Steffi Graf, who beat No. 3 Jana Novotna, 6-2, 7-5.

In the men's quarterfinals, top-ranked Pete Sampras shook off a code violation for arguing a call and came from behind to beat Andrei Medvedev, 6-1, 6-7 (5-7), 6-4. In the third set, Medvedev led 3-1 and had three break-point chances before Sampras rallied.

The unseeded Swede Jonas Bjorkman celebrated his 23d birthday by beating Mats Wilander, 6-2, 1-6, 7-5. Wilander blew a 5-2 lead in the third set.

Sampras was to play Bjorkman on Friday in the semifinals, and second-ranked Andre Agassi was meeting Magnus Larsson.

Sampras and Bjorkman have never met. Larsson beat Agassi in December at the Grand Slam Cup.

Graf, the defending champion and three-time Lipton titlist, needed six match points before claiming her semifinal triumph. It was her 23d victory in 26 matches against the Czech.

Graf and Date have played four times, and Date has won only one set.

"Obviously, I am excited to be able to play the finals," Graf said. "I'm a little bit surprised that I'm playing against Kimiko. I thought that Gaby is playing pretty well right now and Kimiko is having trouble with her shoulder."

(NYT, AP, Reuters)

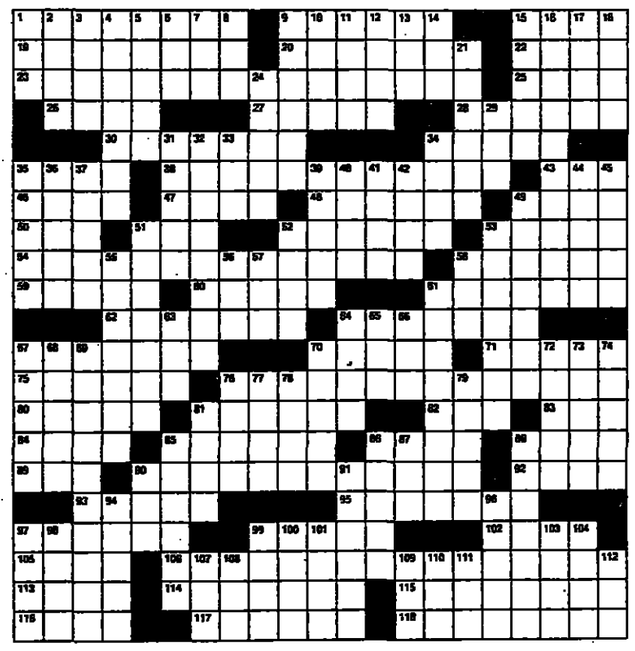
DOUBLE FEATURES By Alex K. Justin

ACROSS

1 Thickness, as of a tree
9 Imagined
15 Rip-off
19 If
20 Kind of stamp
22 March ——
23 One with no work grievances
25 "The King and I" role
26 Major suffix
27 Basilica parts
28 Did wrong
30 Beethoven's "—— Overture"
34 Test
35 Accessory for Robin
38 Reliable hearsay
43 Bud holder?
46 National competitor
47 Kids
48 Give some slack
49 Pot starter
50 Bark
51 Pop group Boyz II
52 Frequently lost item
53 1957 Cy Young Award winner
54 Sunny skies
58 Worker at a temp agency
59 Bother, as a problem
60 "If —— Your Woman" (Gladys Knight hit)
61 Fetter
62 In an underhanded way
64 Distress
67 Dirt road hazard
70 Consider, with "on"
71 Fennel and forage
75 New York lake
76 Unpredictable outcome
80 Scrabble rackful
81 1967 song "—— Groovy"
82 Garnet
83 Lad
84 See 12-Down
85 Irony
86 Ancient strongbox
88 Music box, informally
89 Johnny ——
90 Good manners
92 Takes after
93 Slightest
95 Edward VIII's love
97 Is furious
99 "—— luego" (Spanish goodbye)
102 Côte d'Azur city
105 Kimono ties
106 Intentional flub
113 Borge, for one
114 Double agent
115 Go (to), by car
116 Asylums
117 Scattered
118 Popular summer job

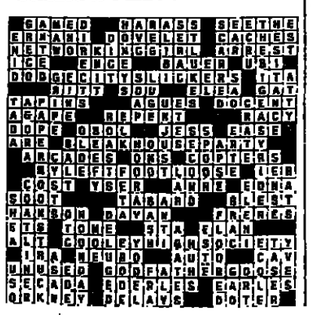
DOWN

1 Appreciate, slangily
2 About
3 —— above (superior to)
4 Covers
5 Helena competitor
6 —— Aviv
7 Want ad abbr.
8 Country mailing addr.
9 Muted
10 Attacks, with "into"
11 First name in mysteries
12 With 84-Across, Kansas City Royals star of the 70's
13 "I" preceder, in a kids' game
14 Overtime cause
15 Author —— Alexander
16 Normal ability
17 "Rule, Britannia" composer
18 Pasture, to Shakespeare
21 Moral
24 Makes
29 Land on the Med
31 Time and again
32 Midday
33 Shopping, maybe
34 "I completely agree"
35 Edgar ——, The Sleeping Prophet
36 1954 A.L. batting champ Bobby
37 Lab tube
39 Cream
40 Biblical verb
41 Uncreative education
42 Pusher's target
44 Lucy's best pal
45 Sci-fi or suspense, e.g.
49 Cochise and Geronimo
51 Approaches
52 Sister of Lazarus
53 Drastically reduced
55 Five-irons
56 Teens conflict: Abbr
57 Conger
58 Key letter
61 Law and order hero
63 Imitative words
64 Josephine Tey investigator —— Grant
65 Wyo. neighbor
66 Firm up
67 Travel, in a way
68 Bring together
69 It's easily erased
70 Agassi rival
72 Refresh one's memory of, in England
73 Chap
74 Ocular irritations
76 Like a Poe tale
77 Make or break
78 Neiman Nastase
79 Raises
81 Piano hammer material
85 Chide, colloquially
86 Birdlike
87 Kind of shot
88 Custodian
90 Crash into
91 Opposite of ahead
94 Makes tolerable
96 Dawning
97 Word with cream or ice-cream
98 Skier's aid
99 Murder suspect, often
100 Ruth's "Laugh-In" tormentor
101 Put away
103 Fall (in)
104 Gets by, with "out"
107 No and others
108 Industrial container
109 Credit info corp.
110 "Mamma ——!"
111 Dictator Amin
112 Hesitant sounds



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of March 18-19



SIDELINES

Russian Tests Find Athens Poisoning

MOSCOW (AP) — Contradicting Greek officials' claims, Russian authorities said medical tests Friday confirmed that five Russian basketball players were poisoned before a major tournament game in Athens last week.

Tests conducted by Russia's anti-doping service revealed that samples of mineral water drunk by the Central Army (CSKA) basketball team before the game against Olympiakos on March 16 contained haloperidol, a psychotropic medicine that causes cramps, the ITAR-Tass news agency said.

Five players were rushed to the hospital with severe cramps, dizziness and nausea before the European Champions' Cup quarterfinal. The remaining five played the game but lost, 79-54. Tests on urine and blood samples of the players who were hospitalized showed no traces of poison, Greek health officials had said.

Weather Stops America's Cup Races

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Heavy wind and big seas forced postponement of the semifinal races in the America's Cup.

Thursday's defender race between Young America and Stars and Stripes was rescheduled for the next reserve day, April 1. Friday's race was to be held as scheduled, with Mighty Mary vs. Stars and Stripes. The challengers pushed back Thursday's races to Friday.

For the Record

The San Francisco 49ers will play the Denver Broncos in Tokyo on Aug. 6 in the Asian version of the National Football League's American Bowl series, the NFL said Friday. *(AP)*

Mark Mouland of Wales on Friday added a 69 to his opening 67 for an 8-under-par 136 and a two-stroke lead in the Balearic Open in Palma, Majorca. *(Reuters)*

IOC Blames Team Doctor For Canadian's Dope Test

The Associated Press

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The International Olympic Committee's top medical official said Friday that a Canadian doctor should be sanctioned for prescribing the medication that led to the Canadian rower Silken Laumann's positive drug test at the Pan Am Games.

Laumann was stripped of her gold medal for the quadruple sculls event in Argentina on Thursday after testing positive for pseudoephedrine, a stimulant found in a cold medicine.

The gold medal will now go to Cuba and the U.S. team moves up from bronze to silver.

Prince Alexandre de Merode, chairman of the IOC's medical commission, said physicians were to blame for the incident.

"The doctor's responsibility is beyond question and an exemplary sanction applied to this doctor, who has no excuse, is appropriate," he said in a statement.

De Merode noted that the tolerated ephedrine level is between 0.5 grams and 1 gram, while Laumann was tested at over 3.5 grams.

"It is for the international rowing federation to apply a sanction against the doctor," he said.

The IOC medical commission banned a Czech doctor for life for administering codeine to an ice hockey player during the 1976 Innsbruck Games. A masseur with the Japanese Olympic team was banned from the 1984 Los Angles Games for giving ephedrine to a athlete.

Laumann, an Olympic bronze medalist, used Benadryl, which contains pseudoephedrine, to treat a cold. She also suffers from asthma.

(Continued From Page 4)

DAVE BARRY

Barbie Confronts Sailor Moon

MIAMI — As an American, I am ticked off about Sailor Moon.

What is Sailor Moon, you ask? Shut up and I will tell you.

Sailor Moon is a licensed-cartoon-character merchandising concept that is about to be dumped on us by the people who brought us the Mighty Morphin Power Rangers. If you've never heard of the Mighty Morphin Power Rangers, go to a window right now, open it and listen. You'll hear the high-pitched, irritating sound of small children all over America demanding in whiny voices that their parents take out second mortgages so that they can buy official Power Rangers action figures, lunch boxes, backpacks, underwear, snow tires, forklifts, assault rifles, ponies, marital aids, members of Congress and hundreds of other licensed spinoff products.

The Power Rangers are a group of teenagers who have the ability to transform themselves into crime fighters with the power to beat the living starch out of evil beings while speaking very bad dialogue. I don't see this TV show very often, so to obtain more information, I called up my Research Department, Judi Smith, who has young children and therefore has Power Rangers coming out of her pores.

"How do the Power Rangers transform?" I asked her.

"They call on the power of their Zords," she explained.

"The power of their swords?" I asked.

"No," she said, in the tone of voice that you use to talk to a dog, "their ZORDS. Z-O-R-D-S. Zords."

□

A few minutes later, Judi called back to report that she had discussed this issue with her husband, Tim, who is a college history professor.

"Tim says they don't call on the power of their Zords to transform," she reported. "He says they just morph."

"I see," I said.

"I asked him HOW they morph," she said, "and he said, 'They have morphing capability.'"

"Well," I said, "that certainly clears . . ."

"He says the morphing capability must come from that guy with his head in the tube."

"Ah," I said.

"But they definitely call on the power of their Zords for SOMETHING," she said.

And now we face the additional menace of Sailor Moon. According to an Associated Press story, Sailor Moon is the blond, ponytailed heroine of a wildly popular Japanese cartoon show. Sailor Moon leads a team of female superheroes who wear miniskirts and go-go boots; according to the AP story, they "combat evil and sexism" using special powers that they get from their "magical brooches, scepters and compacts."

That's right: These heroines, striking a bold blow against sexism and outdated stereotypes of women, GET THEIR POWER FROM JEWELRY AND MAKEUP.

But do you want to know what really ticks me off? What ticks me off is this quote from a male spokesperson for the company that's importing Sailor Moon to the United States: "Today's little girls want to be just as strong as boys. Barbie is not really an appropriate role model anymore."

□

Do you hear that, Americans? HE'S PUTTING DOWN BARBIE. Well, Sailor Moon spokesperson, perhaps you would change your tune if you took a gander at the Nov. 28, 1994, issue of Fortune magazine, sent in by several alert readers. On Page 170, you will see a photograph showing the kind of grueling testing Barbie is put through by Mattel Inc. The photograph shows Barbie in a machine labeled "BITE TESTING FIXTURES." This tests to see whether Barbie will crack when young people, for whatever reason, bite her.

You'd think Barbie would feel depressed, being treated like this by her own manufacturer, but she looks just as chipper as ever. Her right arm is raised in a cheerful wave, as if she's saying: "It takes a lot more than strangling me while crushing my foot to make THIS licensed character lose her fundamental American spunk and perkiness, Sailor Moon spokesperson!"

You tell him, Barbie! The rest of America is standing behind you on this! We're sick and tired of seeing our precious cultural heritage undermined, and we're going to defend our traditional licensed characters against attacks from abroad, no matter WHAT it takes, even if this means — and I do not say this lightly — that we must call on the power of our Zords.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Zaha Hadid and Her Bold Architecture of Ideas

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — After lagging behind the Continent in public building, Britain plans, through its Millennium Fund financed by the new national lottery, to spend well over £1 billion (about $1.6 billion) by the end of the century on schemes that may range from a waterway linking the Forth to the Clyde in Scotland to an attempt to turn Greenwich Park into a British Versailles.

The biggest controversy so far surrounds the Cardiff Bay Opera House pro-

MARY BLUME

ject, awarded last September to the London-based architect, Zaha M. Hadid. The fuss was because of Hadid's bold but buildable plan and because, scandalously, after she had beaten 267 entrants in an international competition, the victory was canceled and Hadid and three other finalists were asked to resubmit. She won again but there was an outcry against the three architects — Sir Norman Foster, Manfredo Nicoletti and Itsuko Hasegawa — for what might politely be termed a lack of collegial spirit.

Part of the problem, unspoken but apparent, is that Hadid, 44, is Iraqi and a woman. Hadid says she has little to declare on the subject of being a woman "since I don't know what it is like to be anything else" but despite having trained at London's Architectural Association and having set up her practice here 10 years ago, she is undeniably exotic.

"Since this was an international competition, why should they be surprised that someone who was not English or not Welsh should win?" she reasonably inquires. Of course, even if she had yellow hair and a double-barreled name she will never by nature be part of the Establishment. "Oh no! I'm not trying to be arrogant about it. I have to get on with my work and I can't really begin to worry about their psychology."

Her office, over the boys' entrance of a former school ("19th century, unfortunately"), is tall, white, spare and airy, with a young and dedicated staff at work even on a Sunday night. It is rather like a laboratory, which is exactly how Hadid describes it. "We do research here on particular ideas. I think it's important to see how far I can push them and where they can go, how they manifest themselves into buildings. Stuff like that."

Every project involves many of her much-admired drawings as the ideas evolve, and because they express ideas the drawings are often, in her own words, esoteric and relatively abstract. One problem with Cardiff, she says, was that the Opera House Trust officials, who had formally to appoint the architect after the competition, were lay people who could not read the drawings. Nor could the public, which was asked for its views after she had won. Building by public acclaim is itself an oddity and she was not given an immediate opportunity to explain her complex but perfectly coherent plan.

"I think you cannot flash an image on television and say do you like it? I think if you do that then it is your responsibility to teach architecture at an early stage so people can read it and understand it."

While it seems perfectly acceptable for male architects to assume the godhead, this does not apply to women. "Because you're a woman you're supposed to be kind of wimpish," Hadid says. She has instead been called flamboyant and volcanic ("the guy who wrote that had never even seen me volcanic") but confident enthusiast might be a fairer description. "I'm a very tough teacher. I've always said to my students I'm not here to waste my time and I don't want you to waste yours." An imposing figure, she used to wrap herself in fabrics, laboriously pinned; now that she is so busy schlepping around the planet, as she puts it, she sticks to tunics in basic black.

In her final year at the Architectural Association, Hadid won a prize for her thesis project, a museum of the 19th century in Charing Cross station (this was well before Gae Aulenti eviscerated the Gare d'Orsay in Paris). Then, rather than follow the usual trajectory of joining an established architect's practice she taught at the A. A. for 10 years, later moving on to Harvard and Columbia (she was teaching at Harvard when she learned she had won the Cardiff commission).

In New York, she did the highly praised installation at the Guggenheim in 1992 for "The Great Utopia," about the post-Revolution Russian modernists she admires, and was one of the six architects in the Museum of Modern Art's "Deconstructivist Architecture" show in 1988. This month a retrospective, "Zaha Hadid: Projects," was on view within a trapezoidal pavilion she designed in a former waiting

Hadid's proposed New York complex.

room at Grand Central Station. The New York Times called the show dazzling and thrilling.

The beauty and originality of her drawings and paintings may have made people think they would rather have her on their walls than live within walls she had built, and she was also a victim of the boom and bust 1980s when her projects from Berlin to Abu Dhabi were never built. Her winning entry for the Peak leisure complex in Hong Kong was canceled when funds ran out although the payoff enabled her to set up her London practice and the plan itself became an architecture students' icon.

For a while it looked as if Hadid would become, in the words of a magazine, the mistress of the unbuilt school of architecture. Then, Rolf Fehlbaum, a furniture manufacturer in Weil-am-Rhein, Germany, asked her to build a fire station for his Vitra factory (Frank Gehry had already built a chair museum there and Tadeo Ando has since added a conference center). The weightless, steeply canted concrete structure was completed in 1993, deeply praised proof that she could actually build. For Hadid, who had no doubts about her ability to build, the satisfaction came from making a jumbled factory site, a no-place she called it, into a coherent landscape.

Her concern with the site, how the building rests in its surroundings, the impact of the creation of manufactured space, the connection between the building and the public realm developed from her early interest in the Russian modernists honored at the Guggenheim show.

Her connection with the Deconstructivists in 1988 was, she thinks, more a question of convenient labeling than of identifying a distinct movement. "I think it was not a movement. What came from it is that you can think of space in a different way and enjoy it through different kinds of geometry. It was about unconventional methods of operating in space." Because the show had such media coverage, she thinks it may have made her own work seem more accessible and acceptable.

Last month she submitted plans for a hotel and retail center in New York's grotty Times Square, glimmering buildings that not only restore excitement to the area but enhance its more respectable neighbors (plans were also submitted by Michael Graves and Arquitectonica and the decision will be made next month). There are other projects in Europe and, of course, Cardiff Bay Opera House, which is to open on St. David's day in the year 2000.

Even when the opera house is finished she knows the British will find it controversial. "They think contemporary architecture is so definitive and abstract. They're used to a domestic scale. In this country you don't have an abundance of incredible modern buildings, they don't surround you like New York or Chicago. They have never allowed the geometry of the new to filter into the city."

Modern architecture can be made more accessible to the public though it's a long process, Hadid says. But someone who calls her studio a laboratory does not expect immediate results and she even regards her own long wait to get off the drawing board with a shrug.

"All this work was very tangible, a lot of it was very simple and basic, it wasn't fantastic. It wasn't structurally impossible but psychologically or politically or economically impossible. I think these things take time. I always think everything is possible. You can go on if you believe in the possibility, maybe not in two years but in five years or 10."

WEATHER

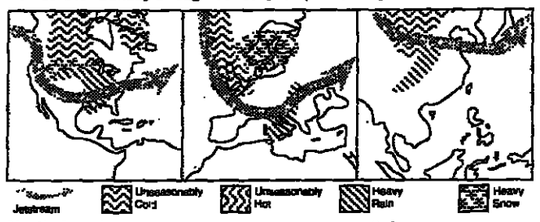
Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algarve	20/68	13/55	s	20/68	13/55	s
Amsterdam	8/46	3/37	sh	7/44	2/36	r
Ankara	3/37	-5/24	sn	9/48	1/34	sn
Athens	12/53	8/46	pc	16/61	8/46	pc
Barcelona	18/64	8/46	s	16/61	10/50	pc
Belgrade	14/57	6/43	pc	14/57	4/39	r
Berlin	7/44	1/34	sh	6/43	-1/31	pc
Brussels	10/50	3/37	pc	9/48	2/35	r
Budapest	12/53	6/43	pc	9/48	3/37	sh
Copenhagen	3/37	-1/31	sh	4/39	-2/28	pc
Costa Del Sol	19/66	13/55	s	19/66	13/55	s
Dublin	10/50	4/39	sh	7/44	-1/31	r
Edinburgh	7/44	3/37	sh	6/43	1/34	r
Florence	18/64	6/43	s	17/62	7/44	s
Frankfurt	8/46	1/34	sh	7/44	1/34	pc
Geneva	14/57	4/39	s	13/55	4/39	sh
Helsinki	-2/28	-4/25	sn	-2/28	-8/18	pc
Istanbul	11/52	4/39	c	12/53	1/34	pc
Las Palmas	24/75	18/64	s	26/79	18/64	s
Lisbon	18/64	12/53	s	18/64	12/53	s
London	10/50	4/39	pc	10/50	4/39	pc
Madrid	18/64	7/44	pc	18/64	11/52	pc
Milan	18/64	6/43	s	16/61	6/43	sh
Moscow	3/37	-1/31	r	2/35	-7/20	sn
Munich	11/52	3/37	pc	9/48	2/35	sh
Nice	18/64	6/43	s	16/61	9/48	s
Oslo	5/41	-1/31	c	3/37	-2/28	pc
Paris	17/62	10/50	s	16/61	11/52	pc
Paris	12/53	5/41	pc	12/53	4/39	pc
Prague	9/48	2/35	sh	7/44	1/34	sh
Reykjavik	2/35	-4/25	c	1/34	-3/27	sl
Rome	17/62	7/44	pc	17/62	7/44	pc
St. Petersburg	1/34	-3/27	sn	-1/31	-8/18	sn
Stockholm	2/35	-2/28	sn	2/35	-4/25	sl
Strasbourg	15/59	4/39	pc	13/55	3/37	sh
Tallinn	-2/28	-3/27	sn	-2/28	-8/18	pc
Venice	16/61	7/44	pc	14/57	7/44	sh
Vienna	10/50	3/37	c	9/48	0/32	pc
Warsaw	8/46	2/35	pc	2/35	-4/25	pc
Zurich	16/61	5/41	pc	14/57	3/37	sh

Oceania

Auckland	22/71	16/61	pc	22/71	15/59	pc
Sydney	24/75	15/59	pc	23/73	14/57	pc

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
Snow will spread from Colorado to Minnesota while rain soaks and chills areas from Kansas to Michigan. Thunderstorms will rumble from the south central to southeastern parts of the United States. Much of Canada will turn quite cold and this cold will spill south in the Plains.

Europe
A major snowstorm is in store for southern and central Scandinavia and perhaps even northern Denmark. Extreme cold will stretch from Iceland through England to northern France, Germany and the Netherlands. Showers will affect areas from Italy northeastward to Hungary.

Asia
Showers will dampen parts of Japan Sunday into Monday, then it will turn dry and cool. Korea and Beijing will start dry and chilly but turn milder with some rain by Monday or Tuesday. Hong Kong will be warm and increasingly humid with a few showers.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Abu Dhabi	29/84	20/68	s	32/89	21/70	s
Beirut	15/59	10/50	pc	17/62	12/53	pc
Cairo	18/81	3/37	pc	14/57	7/44	sh
Damascus	12/53	2/35	s	11/52	4/39	pc
Jerusalem	12/53	6/43	s	13/55	7/44	pc
Luxor	23/73	2/35	s	24/75	6/43	s
Riyadh	29/84	18/64	s	33/91	15/59	s

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algiers	16/34	11/52	s	18/64	12/53	s
Cape Town	19/66	16/61	sh	18/64	11/52	sh
Casablanca	21/70	11/52	s	23/73	12/53	s
Harare	21/70	9/48	pc	28/82	11/52	s
Lagos	32/89	26/79	pc	32/89	27/80	pc
Nairobi	21/70	11/52	sh	22/71	14/57	t
Tunis	19/66	9/48	s	21/70	11/52	s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, f-fog, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1995

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Bangkok	33/91	25/77	sh	33/91	25/77	sh
Beijing	13/55	3/37	s	13/55	4/39	pc
Hong Kong	24/75	18/64	pc	27/80	19/66	s
Manila	33/91	22/71	pc	32/89	22/71	s
New Delhi	34/93	22/71	s	32/89	21/70	s
Seoul	7/44	-1/31	pc	7/44	-2/28	pc
Shanghai	11/52	1/34	sh	14/57	6/43	s
Singapore	32/89	24/75	sh	31/88	25/77	sh
Taipei	21/70	12/53	sh	21/70	13/55	s
Tokyo	12/53	6/46	sh	15/59	9/48	sh

Latin America

Buenos Aires	27/80	17/62	pc	27/80	16/64	pc
Caracas	27/80	16/61	t	28/84	17/62	pc
Lima	26/77	20/68	pc	26/79	21/70	pc
Mexico City	28/82	11/52	s	27/80	9/48	pc
Rio de Janeiro	34/93	23/73	pc	34/93	23/73	pc
Santiago	27/80	12/53	s	28/82	14/57	s

North America

Anchorage	-3/27	-7/19	s	-2/28	-10/15	pc
Atlanta	22/71	9/48	s	23/73	10/50	c
Boston	8/46	1/34	pc	11/52	3/37	pc
Chicago	12/53	2/35	s	11/52	-1/31	sh
Denver	10/50	-3/27	c	9/48	-5/24	s
Detroit	11/52	-1/31	s	12/53	1/34	sh
Honolulu	27/80	21/70	c	28/82	21/70	pc
Houston	28/82	20/68	t	28/82	14/57	t
Los Angeles	21/70	10/50	s	24/75	12/53	s
Miami	28/82	21/70	pc	28/82	22/71	pc
Minneapolis	6/43	2/35	sh	7/44	-2/28	sn
Montreal	6/43	-5/23	s	7/44	-3/27	pc
Nassau	27/80	22/71	pc	28/82	22/71	pc
New York	9/48	1/34	s	13/55	6/43	s
Phoenix	22/71	9/48	s	27/80	11/52	s
San Fran	18/64	7/44	s	18/64	8/46	s
Seattle	8/46	3/37	pc	13/55	4/39	pc
Toronto	8/46	-2/28	s	9/48	1/34	pc
Washington	13/55	2/35	s	16/61	6/43	s

PEOPLE

HAVING taken care of architecture, **Prince Charles** is turning his attention to the English language. He launched the British Council's English 2000 project, whose goal is to maintain the language's preeminence in the world by reaching a billion speakers for the millennium. English "underpins human rights, good government, the resolution of conflict and the democratic process," he said. But there's a catch: "We must act now to ensure that English — and that to my way of thinking means English English — maintains its position as the world language well into the next century." American English is "very corrupting," he said. Americans tended to "invent all sorts of new nouns and verbs and make words that shouldn't be." In any case, he said, 350 million people speak English now as a first language, 350 million as a second language, and 80 percent of electronic information is stored in English.

□

The Australian rock star **Michael Hutchence** and his girlfriend, the Danish model **Helena Christensen**, have split after he was caught by British tabloids in a hotel with the wife of **Bob Geldof**, the former punk rock star and organizer of Live Aid. In a joint statement, they said they "have been spending and will be spending time apart. Despite the current media furor, the parting is perfectly amicable and they still love and are in contact with each other." Hutchence, 35, lead singer of the rock group **INXS**, was found with the television presenter **Paula Yates** in a southern English hotel last weekend. Last month Geldof said he was splitting from Yates after 18 years because of her affair with Hutchence.

□

A White House sculpture exhibition inspired by first lady **Hillary Rodham Clinton** will be the featured visual arts display at this year's Spoleto Festival U.S.A., festival officials say. The exhibition of 20 works of contemporary sculpture by American artists was conceived by Mrs. Clinton and first displayed at the White House in October. The exhibition will be staged during Spoleto at the Gibbes Art Gallery.

□

Roseanne and her first husband, **Bill Pentland**, are on good terms again. He even got a part on her show next week — as a trailer-park resident who believes in aliens fond of brain-swapping with earthlings. "The trailer on the episode is almost identical to the one she and I lived in when we got married," Pentland said. Roseanne and Pentland divorced in 1989, and there was acrimony between them until she divorced **Tom Arnold** last year. "Things are terrific between us again," Pentland said.

Fred Prouser/Reuters

EDIBLE — Chef Wolfgang Puck munching an edible Oscar as he considers his menu for the Governor's Ball after Monday's Academy Award ceremonies.